

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 12TH, 1899.

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São Paulo: Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio), returning leaves, S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. (dormitorio). (Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.) Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railways.

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## Official Directory

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## Church Directory

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Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 214, Rue D. Anna Nery, Estação do Rioachuelo. Services, Sunday 9:15 a. m. and 3 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m.; FRANKLIN H. NARCISSON, Pastor. Primary school in the neighborhood.

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## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Chilean government has appointed Dr. SUBERCASEAUX as Minister at Buenos Aires.

Telegrams from Santiago announce that a violent fire has occurred at Taltal, causing enormous losses.

Lima has a cabinet crisis on hand, the old cabinet resigning and no one wanting to organize a new one.

It is announced that the Bolivian government has authorized the extension of the Northern Argentine railway to Oruro.

A Sure telegram of the 8th says a majority of the Bolivian congress is openly hostile to the Clancha-Gómez provisional boundary line between Bolivia and Brazil.

The action of the Chilean government in disarming a part of the navy, does not seem to be copied by other South American powers. Instead, the continued importation of war material by Argentina is occupying serious attention in Chile.

The Valparaiso municipality is completely bankrupt; it requires one hundred thousand dollars for payment of salaries at the end of the year, and it has not a red cent to pay them with. Valparaiso can rest contented in that it is not the only corporation in a similar situation.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Bolivians have decided to create a school for the Indians.

The Italian government has sent an agent to Argentina to buy 3,000 horses.

Mr. William P. Lord, of Oregon, has been appointed United States minister at Buenos Aires.

Some Bolivian officers and politicians have advised the government to assume an energetic attitude in questions which Chile.

The civil registry returns for November in Buenos Aires show 2,586 births, 461 marriages, 1,414 deaths, and 77 putative recognitions.

The so-called bubonic pest in Asuncion has lately increased at an alarming rate. Some newspapers advocate the declaration of martial law.

The Montevideo patriotic funds for the benefit of the widows and orphans of British soldiers dying in South Africa, aggregated about \$2,000 gold on the 1st inst.

The proposed increase in the Argentine export tax on wool will add \$920,000 gold to the tax on producers. They are now beginning to reap the results of cheap money.

We see that complaints continue to be made of the Villalonga express service in Argentina. We have had a taste of its arbitrariness, and we have no hesitation in recommending travellers to beware of it.

The Argentine representatives in London on the boundary arbitration case, have fallen into a dispute and the minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Amanco Alcosta, left Buenos Aires on the 8th inst. for the scene of action.

Rosario wool merchants have entered an energetic protest against the bill presented to the Cordoban legislature for increasing the export dues on wool, stating that such measures will kill sheep-farming in that province.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.The accountant of the municipality of the town of Menúbin is in a trouble. He is said to have swindled the corporation out of \$70,000 with the connivance of the tax-collectors, one of whom confessed to the crime on his deathbed.—*Herald*.The Germans and Dutchmen yesterday sent £500 to Holland for the Boers, which, added to the previous twelve hundred, makes a total of £1,700 to date, certainly a much bigger figure than that of the British for the Mansion House fund.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, December 1.

The German Xingu' exploring expedition, which ascended that river and then crossed to the upper waters of the Paraguay, embarked at Buenos Aires on the 8th for Europe. They express much satisfaction with the results of the expedition, though they lost some of their collections by the upsetting of a canoe.

It would appear from telegrams received that the Argentine government has given about 700 horses to the British government for South Africa. We very much doubt it. It would be highly improper for Argentina to offer and for Great Britain to accept such a present, in view of the arbitration case now on in London.

—We gather from the correspondence published in the *Montevideo Times* that the resignation of the nurses at the British Hospital was caused by the interference of outsiders in their work, even in the presence of the patients. The Committee made no effort to protect them and accepted their resignation without a word of explanation or regret. On the other hand, the nurses are popular with the subscribers and will receive a handsome testimonial from them. Apparently the mistake is made in Montevideo, as well as elsewhere, that nurses are a species of servant and are employed to do servant's work. And these difficulties will continue to occur until the fact is generally known and appreciated that they are generally ladies of education and refinement, and that their calling is entitled to rank among the professions.

A curious accident occurred at Palermo, Buenos Aires, on the 26th ult., an electric train going off the track on a curve and injuring several people. The electric trains in Buenos Aires carry passengers on the roof, like London buses, and as the day was fine, the roof was crowded while there was no one inside. This made the train top-heavy, and as the speed was not slackened sufficiently on a sharp curve an overturning naturally resulted.

—We are requested to make known that an informal committee of gentlemen has been formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the idea of presenting a testimonial to the retiring nurses of the British Hospital. Miss Kelly and Miss Robinson, as mark of appreciation and sympathy, and subscription lists for that purpose are now open. One of these lists will be found at the office of this paper, where we will be happy to receive any donation.—*Montevideo Times*, Nov. 29.Another fibrous plant which grows to a considerable extent in Paraguay is sisal verde. It is black, but after going through the preparatory machine it comes out white and silky. It has no thorns, which facilitates its gathering. It is planted in sprouts, as is done with the banana. The fibre is white, glossy, and strong, and might be employed in imitation of silks. Cariacata is another textile plant found in Paraguay of more prolific growth than sisal verde. It grows better wild than cultivated, and the hills are covered with it. Having many thorns, it is difficult to gather. The plant is cut down, and from the roots sprouts a new one. The fibre is used for making heavy rope, and it is stated that the invention of a machine to separate the fibre would be welcomed.—*Textile Mercury*.—About a year ago the government, in view of the increasing trade with South Africa, determined to appoint a consul in Cape Town to foment business. It would appear that he has been successful in his mission; the war in South Africa has also been the means of increasing trade to a very considerable extent, and it is more than probable that it will be the means of establishing a permanent trade between the two countries; in view of which it is regrettable that congress should have resolved not to have a consul in that city, and it is not due to the necessary stipend. This is a great mistake, but it is on a par with every other action of congress in connection with the fomenting of trade, as regards its foreign trade. There is the Brazilian flour market, for example, which has been almost lost to the country, and it is only due to the exertions of the exporters that the millers are gradually regaining their lost country. The government apparently has no interest in trade, outside of protecting doubtful industries.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—It is with pain that we make mention of a terrible accident which attended the home coming of our editor Mr. E. T. Mullall yesterday. After a quiet dinner with his bosom friend, Mr. René Rigo, and another gentleman, Mr. Mullall went to his private house, taking Mr. Rigo with him. They passed upstairs to the room where our editor's luggage was opened for the purpose of looking at some small gifts that he had brought from Europe for Mr. Rigo and two or three others. A revolver—a new one bought abroad—was examined by Mr. Rigo who snatched it once or twice and then handed it over to Mr. Mullall who looked it over, while Mr. Rigo turned and bent over one of the bags, the revolver was snatched again, a report followed, and Mr. Rigo sank heavily on the floor. Horrified at the sight of his friend lying almost at his feet, and realizing that a terrible accident had taken place, Mr. Mullall called for the servant, and doctors were summoned and the police notified. Mr. Rigo died almost instantly. Let us draw a veil over the rest of this terribly sad affair. We feel ourselves unable to do more than mention the mere facts.—*Buenos Aires Standard*, Nov. 29.—It is all arranged that President Campos Salles is to be here for the May fêtes, when it is to be hoped he will be satisfied with his reception. On the other hand, it is intimated that President Errázuriz will be unable to come at that time, and it is doubtful if he will come at all. Certainly if he is a reasonable man he will make no promise, for no one can tell how long an exhausting cabinet crisis may have to go through before then. Apparently the balance of parties in Chile is such that no party is able to keep its nominees in power for any time, and coalitions are proverbially unstable. With it all, and with the threat of issue of a substantial amount in convertible paper, the gold premium remains at a moderate figure, which says a good deal for the confidence of Chilean commerce. In the good sense of the rulers. It is amusing, by the way, to note that one of the more rabid Chilean newspapers roundly denounces the government for not sending some officers to Africa to view operations on the spot, or at least thereto as they may safely get. The character of the country, says the *LCY*, is very similar to that on the Andean frontier, and the operations would therefore be the more instructive. This really passes comprehension. We did not know that there were either volcanoes, or mountainous covered with perpetual snow, in South Africa. And besides, why all this anxiety? Are not Chile and Argentina the best of friends now? Is it not the dearest wish of Argentines to get drunk on Chilean wine, and of Chileans to eat tender Argentine beef instead of horse flesh?—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

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Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... 600,000

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Branch-offices in SÃO Paulo and Santos (Caixa 120.) (Caixa 185.)

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Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do. . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . " 1,000,000

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Idem paid up. . . . . " 800,000  
Reserve fund. . . . . " 820,000

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Branches at:

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1866 by the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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P. O. B. 58.

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Draws on: Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.

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## BANCO DA REPÚBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . . . . Rs. 103,618,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense. . . . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 8th June 1899.

and other information from time to time during the season. We are only too glad to place our columns at their disposal, and shall continue to do so during the coming year.

## S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

SEASON 1899.

We give below the Batting and Bowling averages of the S. P. A. C. season just finished. Referring back to the season's cricket, there has been a distinct improvement in the batting all round. The bowling, altho' improved, we should like to see stronger.

Of the outside matches played, namely, against Santos and the São Paulo Railway, we have beaten both twice, lost one to the Railway, and drawn one with each, and lost two and Eleven matches against Santos. Baseball has had a great revival, the American colony joining the club in force. Next year we hope to have a properly organized Baseball club with some outside fixture dates on our card.

Since the election of the present Committee last January a new ground has been found, and hurriedly prepared for the season's matches, and altho' a bit rough, it is a great improvement on the old ground.

Work is now actively going on to complete it in time for next season. We hope to grass and fence it all round, and erect a suitable club house.

The annual sports were not held, as the Committee were of opinion that all our energies should be devoted to the completion of the ground scheme. If this can be completed, we propose to inaugurate the ground and our next season, with the Sports meeting.

The Committee take the opportunity to thank all the friends of the club who have so generously subscribed, thus enabling them to arrange what will be an exceedingly pretty club ground when finished.

The club has had to fight against a great number of drawbacks in past years, the greatest of which was the situation of the old ground.

The present one is everything that can be desired, and this alone should increase the popularity of the club and double our membership.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

| Name            | No. of times | Times | High score | Total | Average |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|---------|
| C. W. Miller    | 17           | 4     | 106*       | 736   | 56.61   |
| W. Jeffrey      | 13           | 1     | 60         | 253   | 21.50   |
| M. King         | 12           | 1     | 101        | 216   | 19.63   |
| H. E. Barber    | 11           | 2     | 45         | 142   | 15.77   |
| F. Pforde       | 20           | 1     | 35         | 284   | 14.21   |
| L. M. Howe      | 15           | 1     | 33         | 197   | 13.07   |
| J. Macintyre    | 11           | 3     | 25*        | 111   | 13.87   |
| W. Holland      | 15           | 3     | 35         | 152   | 12.26   |
| P. W. Crewe     | 19           | 3     | 28         | 172   | 10.75   |
| J. Blomeley     | 10           | 2     | 25         | 107   | 10.70   |
| H. W. Stacey    | 11           | 2     | 31         | 96    | 10.66   |
| A. N. Crompton  | 7            | 1     | 24         | 69    | 9.85    |
| J. Webster      | 17           | 1     | 31*        | 145   | 9.06    |
| W. Rule         | 20           | 1     | 21*        | 161   | 8.47    |
| P. Goodier      | 16           | 3     | 26         | 65    | 7.22    |
| F. Stewart      | 9            | 2     | 26         | 100   | 7.69    |
| E. G. Knight    | 15           | 1     | 11         | 34    | 5.66    |
| F. Davidson     | 7            | 1     | 13*        | 33    | 5.50    |
| H. Johns        | 7            | 1     | 13         | 74    | 4.93    |
| S. J. Glencross | 15           | 1     | 19         | 53    | 4.81    |
| H. Cockson      | 12           | 1     | 20         | 34    | 4.85    |
| T. Pudney       | 8            | 1     | 8          | 22    | 4.44    |
| C. A. P. Torday | 9            | 2     | 5*         | 22    | 2.75    |
| E. Wright       | 10           | 2     | 9          | 52    | 2.46    |
| F. Pforde       | 15           | 2     | 9          | 5     | 2.14    |
| T. H. Christy   | 7            | 1     | 9          | 15    | 2.14    |
| H. Kirkman      | 6            | 1     | 5          | 8     | 1.6     |

Played in 5 innings and under:

|              |   |     |    |      |
|--------------|---|-----|----|------|
| A. Keelman   | 2 | 26  | 42 | 21   |
| R. Gray      | 2 | 42  | 42 | 21   |
| R. Normanton | 1 | 17  | 17 | 17   |
| J. Gray      | 1 | 25  | 25 | 14   |
| J. Mansfield | 2 | 25  | 25 | 14   |
| J. Harvey    | 1 | 14  | 14 | 14   |
| J. Hart      | 5 | 28* | 29 | 7.25 |
| G. Unwin     | 4 | 27  | 27 | 6.75 |
| H. Oehlafen  | 3 | 12  | 17 | 5.66 |
| J. Thompson  | 5 | 9   | 13 | 4.33 |
| R. Willes    | 5 | 12  | 21 | 4.20 |
| Taylor       | 4 | 15  | 16 | 4    |
| J. Jeans     | 4 | 10  | 12 | 4    |
| L. Haseldene | 3 | 5   | 9  | 3    |
| E. Bartlett  | 3 | 5   | 6  | 2    |
| F. Sparkes   | 4 | 4   | 6  | 1.5  |
| E. Greene    | 1 | 1   | 1  | 1    |

{Signifies not out}

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

| Name            | On  | Out | Marked | Runs | Wickets |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--------|------|---------|
| J. Mawson       | 11  | 4   | 18     | 3    | 6       |
| H. Cooleston    | 8   | 3   | 34     | 5    | 6.80    |
| H. E. Barber    | 134 | 44  | 250    | 31   | 7.35    |
| W. Holland      | 141 | 39  | 295    | 31   | 8.76    |
| W. F. Rule      | 117 | 19  | 452    | 49   | 9.22    |
| G. H. Unwin     | 53  | 18  | 399    | 10   | 9.90    |
| C. W. Miller    | 113 | 30  | 350    | 35   | 10.17   |
| J. Taylor       | 23  | 6   | 53     | 5    | 10.60   |
| L. M. Howe      | 14  | 3   | 46     | 4    | 11.50   |
| F. Stewart      | 57  | 12  | 123    | 10   | 12.30   |
| J. Macintyre    | 38  | 7   | 117    | 9    | 13      |
| J. Blomeley     | 37  | 8   | 91     | 7    | 13      |
| M. King         | 131 | 35  | 304    | 23   | 13.21   |
| F. Pforde       | 76  | 23  | 248    | 18   | 13.77   |
| J. Webster      | 104 | 23  | 331    | 23   | 14.39   |
| F. Goodier      | 42  | 6   | 123    | 7    | 17.57   |
| A. Keelman      | 26  | 5   | 105    | 6    | 18      |
| S. J. Glencross | 54  | 5   | 191    | 8    | 23.87   |
| F. Sparkes      | 12  | 1   | 25     | 1    | 25      |
| F. Shaw         | 19  | 7   | 39     | 1    | 39      |

And now, in conclusion, we wish to tender our sincere thanks to the secretaries and other members of the various clubs who have so kindly sent us scores

## SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

The general meeting of this club was held on Sunday December 3rd at the Pavilion Jose Menino.

Considering the weather (a heavy downpour), the meet was good, but the young blood and what are sometimes called the "knicker" were conspicuous by their absence.

The accounts were duly presented and passed.

We have to congratulate the executive for the splendid results shown—debt of Rs. 2,291,480 paid off and a cash balance of Rs. 3,620, not mentioning stock to value of Rs. 400.

Capital account shows also a reduction of Rs. 5,600, thanks to the generosity of several members presenting their shares to the club.

Mr. David Ellis, president, then in a very feeling speech thanked Mr. Keelman for the energetic way he had worked during his secretaryship and the success that had attended his efforts, and asked him to accept from the members a small token of their appreciation. Mr. Keelman said he felt (he certainly looked it) very surprised and was quite at a loss how to express himself. Three very hearty cheers closed this most interesting ceremony.

The officers for the coming year were then elected with the following results:

President, H. Hugo.

Treasurer, A. Sell.

Secretary, F. J. Colbourne.

Committee: H. L. Wright, C. L. Stock, E. Greene, A. Keelman, H. E. Hammill, A. Richards.

## PERNAMBUCO CRICKET CLUB.

CLUB AVERAGES FOR SEASON 1899.

## BATTING AVERAGES.

|                    | Innings | Most in innings | Times out | Total runs | Average |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| R. Conolly.....    | 17      | 56              | 1         | 481        | 30.     |
| T. A. Coulter..... | 8       | 61*             | 2         | 153        | 25.50   |
| H. S. Fellows..... | 14      | 44              | 3         | 211        | 23.44   |
| F. R. Foy.....     | 13      | 97*             | 3         | 319        | 21.26   |
| J. F. Riley.....   | 16      | 58              | 3         | 299        | 18.69   |
| F. Clementson..... | 16      | 63              | 1         | 264        | 17.66   |
| L. Latham.....     | 9       | 65*             | 2         | 77         | 11.     |
| W. Boxwell.....    | 11      | 49              | —         | 118        | 10.72   |
| H. Harding.....    | 6       | 16*             | 1         | 53         | 10.60   |
| A. Bell.....       | 12      | 21              | 2         | 89         | 8.90    |
| C. Pratt.....      | 6       | 20              | 1         | 40         | 8.      |
| W. Morgan.....     | 6       | 31              | —         | 47         | 7.96    |
| P. Daniel.....     | 15      | 29              | —         | 114        | 7.60    |
| E. Paton.....      | 13      | 19              | 1         | 83         | 6.94    |
| G. F. Fellows..... | 6       | 16*             | 1         | 34         | 6.80    |
| M. Lakeman.....    | 6       | 9               | 3         | 29         | 6.66    |
| C. Williams.....   | 9       | 19              | —         | 59         | 6.55    |
| C. Deere.....      | 12      | 19              | 2         | 62         | 6.20    |

\* Signifies, "not out."

## BOWLING AVERAGES.

|                    | Overs | Wickets | Runs | Average |
|--------------------|-------|---------|------|---------|
| F. Holt.....       | 65    | 11      | 77   | 7.      |
| L. Latham.....     | 50    | 15      | 121  | 8.06    |
| R. Conolly.....    | 213   | 54      | 443  | 8.06    |
| F. Clementson..... | 176   | 34      | 324  | 9.53    |
| F. Foy.....        | 171   | 29      | 311  | 10.72   |
| C. Pratt.....      | 78    | 13      | 138  | 11.38   |
| C. Deere.....      | 96    | 23      | 255  | 11.60   |
| J. Davey.....      | 122   | 23      | 255  | 12.36   |
| G. F. Fellows..... | 82    | 11      | 151  | 13.77   |

## PHILLIPS' PRIZE FOR BATTING.

|                    | Innings | Most in innings | Times out | Total runs | Average |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| H. S. Fellows..... | 13      | 71*             | 4         | 205        | 22.77   |
| T. A. Coulter..... | 9       | 45              | 2         | 128        | 21.14   |
| L. Latham.....     | 12      | 67*             | 3         | 190        | 21.11   |
| W. McMurtrie.....  | 11      | 43*             | 3         | 131        | 16.37   |
| A. Bell.....       | 6       | 32              | 1         | 56         | 11.20   |
| G. F. Fellows..... | 7       | 20              | 67        | 67         | 11.16   |
| H. Fletcher.....   | 6       | 24              | —         | 61         | 10.16   |
| W. Webster.....    | 5       | 26              | —         | 38         | 7.60    |
| C. Deere.....      | 10      | 15              | —         | 60         | 6.      |

Mr. Coulter's prize for the best fielding during the season was awarded to, 1st, C. H. Howe, 2nd, H. S. Fellows.

## LAWN TENNIS.

The results of the semi-final and final at lawn tennis for the championship cup presented by A. L. G. Williams, Esq. were as follows:

## SEMI-FINAL.

L. Latham beat H. S. Fellows, 6-5, 2-6, 6-2.

## FINAL.

L. Latham beat J. F. Riley (holder) 6-5, 6-1.

From *The Review of the River Plate*, November 25th.

## FLORES ISLAND.

## II

(Concluded from our last)

During the last two days of quarantine, we were permitted to walk the whole length of the island on one side, but no reason was given as to why we were forbidden to do so during the first three days; in fact, it was plain that in this, as in the matter of getting at the baggage, we were subject to the caprice of some official; and with a little trouble we discovered that there is a sort of "dual control" on the island which is the cause of frequent conflict and of consequent disconcert to the "quarentenarios."

It appears that there is a "comandante" on the island who has charge of all the sailors and

is, of course, under the orders of the war department of Uruguay, while the director, doctor, and sanitary (?) officials are under the direction of the health committee in Montevideo, which is a dependency of the minister of government. It may easily be understood, therefore, that, under such a regime, conflicting orders are inevitable and disorder the natural consequence, while it is one of the absurdities of South American governments that not even a lazaretto can be managed without a display of military force and authority.

But the longest lane has a turning and Friday morning arrived at last, and with it two tenders and a lighter from the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., to take the passengers and their baggage to Montevideo and to tranship those for Buenos Aires on to the river steamer.

A stiff pampero was blowing, and the seas were breaking over the little jetty, so that baggage and passengers were wetted even before beginning the journey. The baggage was thrown into the lighter in the usual destructive fashion, and the passengers had to clamber over it to get to the tenders, on one of which the first and second class passengers were placed, while the third class were relegated to the other which also towed the lighter. The ladies, with the hand baggage, were crowded into the little cabin of the tender, while the male passengers sat or stood aft, and we had two and a half hours of such plunging and tossing through the pampero as tried the tender and the stomachs of most of us, while the spray drenched us and our baggage most thoroughly and fortified a harrowing finish to our week's experience, confirming in more than ever in the determination never to be caught in the Flores island trap again.

The scene in the little cabin baffles description, nearly all the ladies and children being ill, with consequences direful to themselves, their neighbors, and the baggage; but at last the "Elo" was reached and the comfort and attention afforded us on board this ship made amends for the terrible ordeal we had just gone through.

Of course the agents of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. cannot be held responsible for the weather, and had there been no pampero our transhipment from the island to the river boat would have been a pleasant excursion, but it is certain that the tender with which this transhipment is effected, excellent seafarers though they be, are by no means fitted to carry passengers and baggage in rough weather, and this is sufficiently frequent in Montevideo to make it incumbent upon the company to provide a better means of transport if they wish to cultivate the River Plate passenger traffic. We think it pretty certain that no one who has passed through the ordeal of quarantine on Flores island and its accompanying horrors, capped by the discomfit of a drenching on board the company's tender, will be likely to travel again by a line whose itinerary or arrangements render him liable to such treatment, especially when we see that the ships of another company, by arranging for a sanitary inspector to join them at Rio, can land their passengers in Buenos Aires after only 12 or 24 hours' observation; and there is no doubt that the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., if it chooses, can also make such arrangements as will at least enable them to avoid Flores island altogether.

Quarantine, as carried out on Flores island, is a disgrace to civilization and a menace to all commercial interests. The dirt, discomfort, utter lack of any sanitary arrangements and disgusting food are far better calculated to breed disease than to prevent the entrance of an epidemic, which quarantine has never yet been proved to have done, since whenever epidemics have visited these shores no quarantine has been of any avail, and we may fairly consider that were the bipunctate pest, now said to exist in Santos and Paraguay, of a dangerous epidemic nature, it would ere this have spread over the continent between these two points, whereas it has not even reached São Paulo nor spread in Paraguay itself.

The fact is that the quarantine at Flores island is the most shameless of jobs, highly profitable to certain of persons who are in a position to influence its continuance, and to whom the question of health is nothing so long as they can bathe on the proceeds of such a gold mine. The payment exacted from the passengers must leave 80 to 90 per cent. profit, and it is therefore easy to calculate its richness, and the only way to effect a change is for steamship companies to devise a means of eluding the grip of the Flores island sharks. This can be done either by employing sanitary inspectors, or by establishing a private floating lazaretto in Argentine waters, or by arranging for passengers to go to Martin Garcia, which, though by no means perfect, is reported by those who have been there to be infinitely superior in every way to Flores island. The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s ships are of the best and many people prefer them to those of other lines, but the other lines manage to avoid Flores island, and unless the Pacific Steam Navigation Co. do likewise they cannot be surprised if they find that their River Plate passenger traffic dwindles to insignificance, for quarantine on Flores island is an experience of which no man in his senses would run the risk more than once in a life-time.

SINCE 1878, when the Russian government purchased 1,800 Krupp guns for its new field equipment, the "Cannon King" has sold to that country over 30,000 guns.

## THE RIO NEWS

## [December 12th, 1899.]

## TO BE LET

(without board), furnished Bedroom small English family.

Apply to A. B. C.

c/o Rio News.

14.

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## GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

## CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEOORGES SCHINDLER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer visitors.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice versa.

References may be obtained at:

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" Montero & C. C. No. 38, Rua da Consolação.

Soares & Neto, Rua da Consolação, 12, Rua da Alfândega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presa.

Teleg. Address: —Georges, Theresopolis.

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co., Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & CO., 30, Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. Lelebvre 22, Rua da Consolação.

## FOR SALE.

A small farm, freehold, comprising a large residence, a farinha factory, grazing and arable land, a reservoir, a pump, water-mill, and a dam, and running water, measuring 100 metres frontage by over 20 depth to the water divide, with forest and many fruit-bearing trees, being distant 30 to 40 minutes from the terminal point of the Fonseca bond line. The land and improvements are valued at \$100 per hectare. Apply at Rua Marques de Parana No. 2, or Calafatá No. 18.

(3.)

## PRICE'S

## ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

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## Hotels.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Centro)

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, near the center of the city, surrounded by a fine residence, its large, airy, and quiet rooms, and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel in Rio. It has a large, airy, well-lighted dining-room, also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

## Try HOLYROOD Water

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Read the following unsolicited testimony of

## TROPICAL

## DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlop seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciates them by seeing that they get them."

PRONOUNCED A BOON AND A BLESSING TO CYCLISTS IN HOT COUNTRIES.

See that they bear this trade mark

without which none are genuine.

Note the Trade-mark.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## Great Britain.

DEC. 5.—Official information from South Africa says the losses of the Boers at Modder river were superior to those of the British (No figures are given).—Gen. Methuen is said to have resumed his advance.—A Pretoria telegram, however, says the Boers reoccupied their positions the night after the battle of Modder river, and are impeding Gen. Methuen's advance.—Advices from Natal state that the bridge at Frere station is being reconstructed, after which the advance toward Ladysmith will be resumed.—An official dispatch says the British losses at Ladysmith since the beginning of the siege have been 85 killed and wounded.—Foreign journalists have been prohibited from entering the war office in London where official dispatches are posted regarding the war in South Africa.—Advices from St. Helena announce the complete loss of the war material on the "Ismore" wrecked on the coast of that island. Even the guns and material removed are so badly damaged as to be of no use.

DEC. 6.—Gen. Methuen telegraphs that a losses at Modder river were equal in the two hostile forces.—A telegram from Modder river says the Boers occupy all the heights six miles north of the British encampment.—The Boers continue to affirm that Modder river was a defeat for the British.—1,500 Boers are reported to have occupied Stormberg.—Gen. Gatacre has advanced to Pitterkraal.—The British losses at Kimberley in the fight of 28th ult. were 28 killed and 31 wounded.—It is said that provisions are failing at Ladysmith and that the garrison is on reduced rations.—It is also said that fevers of a bad character have broken out in the Boer encampment.—From Estcourt it is telegraphed that on the 28th ult. a message from Ladysmith was received asking for urgent relief. ("This may be doubted." If it were true, it would not be made public.)—Advices are received that Gen. Joubert has returned to Vicksburg, and that the supreme command has been entrusted to Gen. Schalksburger. (Another telegram says Gen. David Joubert.)—Lady-  
smith advices of 29th ult. report the situation there as good. They state that the Boers are moving north.—At the same time the attacks on Ladysmith have been renewed with vigor.

DEC. 7.—The war office has received confirmation of the daily bombardment of Ladysmith which is suffering serious prejucides. The situation of the garrison is said to be critical, owing to scarcity of provisions. The English public is becoming impatient over the slowness of Gen. Buller, and anxious over the situation.—Gen. Cleary is reported to have arrived at Frere station and assumed general command of the division.—Other telegrams state that the Boers opened a violent fire on Ladysmith on the 2nd, causing great damages by their better gunnery.—At Estcourt telegram says they have missed 6,000 men to oppose the crossing of the Tugela river.—A Pretoria telegram says that President Kruger insists on going to the front to take part in the campaign.—A telegram from Cape town says that Gen. Methuen, completely recovered from his wound, has resumed command. The situation of his troops is excellent.—A Times telegram says the advance of Gen. Methuen depends upon the division of Gen. Gatacre which should act in combination.—A Kimberley dispatch of the 1st says that a battle is imminent. The Boers are said to have received reinforcements of 3,000 men at Spytfontein.

DEC. 8.—The war office announces to the press that the Boers have cut Gen. Methuen's communications on all sides. From Orange River it is reported that the Boers have blown up the railway track near Graspan, and cut the telegraph wires. Last advices state that the attack on Gen. Methuen's rearguard had begun.—A relief expedition from the north for Mafeking is reported ready for operations at Palachwe. The Boers will oppose this force at the Metsimakhe bridge near Gaberone.—From Port Elizabeth it is stated that the raids of the Boers are impeding Gen. Gatacre's movements.—The British general officers complain that the miscarriage of their plans is due to the treason of the Afrikanders.—It is reported that the Afrikanders of Griqualand East have revolted against British rule and in favor of the Boers.—Gen. Gatacre has moved his headquarters to Pitterkraal.—From Natal it is reported that Gen. Buller has left Pieter Maritzburg for Frere station to hasten the advance.—Heliograph communication with Ladysmith on the 7th reports a violent bombardment. The British losses are heavy, and besides the hundreds of wounded in the hospitals, 283 officers and soldiers are under treat-  
ment for dysentery.

DEC. 9.—The British government has resolved to mobilize another brigade of cavalry.—An official telegram says that a detachment of 100 men were sent to reinforce Gen. Gatacre's division and sent to reinforce Gen. Methuen.—Advices from Pretoria state that there have been various skirmishes about Spytfontein, indicating renewed sorties from Kimberley.—The war office publishes a telegram from Natal stating that Gen. White had

made a sortie from Ladysmith capturing the Boer's position on Lombardskop, and capturing the guns. A Lorenzo Marques telegram gives the Boers report of the engagement which says their force was dislodged, two guns dismounted and one captured.—Gen. Butler has asked for 2,000 men from Durban to transport his wounded, so that he can continue his march. Another telegram says the ambulances are full of wounded.—A Plymouth telegram says the transport "Bohine" carrying troops to South Africa, had gone ashore at Erits (?) river.

DEC. 10.—Gen. Methuen telegraphs that a patrol sent out to reconnoiter is missing, and is supposed to have been captured.—The Boers are said to number 15,000 men in his vicinity.

A large force of the enemy is reported to be at Jacobsdal.—Yesterday Gen. Gatacre left Molteno with 2,000 men and two batteries and advanced rapidly 12 miles toward Stormberg, but was compelled to return after a four hours engagement with the Boers.—Gen. Buller reports having received advices from Gen. White of the successful sortie which captured Lombardskop. Only one soldier was killed. At the same time the Hussars moved around Bettwirth hill, hurried Kroals and cut the enemy's telegraph line.—The reconstruction of the Colenso bridge is completed.—The Boers are said to have resolved to oppose Gen. Buller of Grobel's pass, occupying Port Wylde and various hills.—A column of Free State troops is said to be threatening Estcourt.—The transport "Bohine" succeeded in getting off again at Plymouth, without injury, and proceeded on her voyage.

DEC. 11.—The war office has published particulars of Gen. Gatacre's defeat at Stormberg. It is attributed to the treachery of the guides. The British force numbered 4,000 men: the object was to surprise the Boer garrison of 2,500 men. About two miles (other accounts say 12 miles) from Stormberg the enemy was encountered in ambush and in a strong position. After a four hours fight the British force withdrew and returned to Molteno, pursued by the enemy, who were kept at a distance however by the artillery. The British force is said to have been under fire 50 hours. The losses reported were 2 killed, 26 wounded and 60 missing, supposed to have been captured. A Pretoria telegram says the Boers captured 62 prisoners. Gen. Gatacre is said to have lost only one gun. The disaster has caused much criticism in London.—It is believed that the reverse suffered by Gen. Gatacre will retard the advance of Gen. Methuen for the present.—Telegrams from Modder river state that a bombardment of the Boers' entrenchments has been begun.—At the Bettwirth hill fight near Ladysmith the Hussars lost 4 killed and 27 wounded.—Gen. Buller telegraphs that the strong position occupied by the Boers of Colenso will require heavy fighting to capture it.—The British government has ordered the 6th reserves, two battalions of dragoons and other reinforcements to embark for South Africa. These will raise the total sent to South Africa to 150,000 men.—The mayor of Dublin has made a speech condemning the war against the Transvaal.

## United States.

DEC. 5.—The formal opening of the United States congress occurred to-day. Representative Henderson, republican, was elected speaker of the house. The President's message dwelt upon the good relations between the United States and foreign powers, recommended legislation establishing gold as the monetary standard and providing needed reforms in the banking system, advocated the construction of the Nicaragua canal, promised independence to Cuba as soon as order is restored on the island, asked for civil government for Porto Rico and Alaska, and advocated the retention of the Philippine islands.

DEC. 7.—The United States senate has resolved to authorize the government to oppose the session of the Galapagos islands, belonging to Ecuador, to any European power.—From Manila it is reported that the Americans had repelled an attack of the Tagalos on Vigan.

DEC. 9.—It is reported that the United States is seeking to obtain a coaling station on one of the Galapagos islands. The government of Ecuador denies that negotiations have been initiated to sell these islands to either Great Britain or France.—A telegram states that the Colombian authorities had sunk a steamer on suspicion that it carried revolutionists, and that 250 lives were lost.

DEC. 10.—A Manila telegram says Col. March has defeated a force of Tagalos under Gen. Pilar. Another telegram says Pilar was killed.—An explosion of fire damp in the Carbonado mines near Washington killed about 60 men.—The Mexican government has leased the Tehuantepec railway to the millionaire Pearson.

## France.

DEC. 5.—Capt. Dreyfus has written to the amnesty committee of the senate asking that the means of re-establishing his innocence be not withheld from him.—The socialist congressman first jeered Herr Liebknecht, the veteran German socialist, and then passed a motion felicitating German democracy.

DEC. 6.—In response to various inquiries M. Millerand, minister of commerce, says the government has been preoccupied for some time with the commercial questions which have arisen between France and Brazil.—A majority of the French press still continues hostile to England.—The "Pill Journal" says the minister of foreign affairs has documents (?) proving that England provoked the massacre

of Frenchmen at Kwang-chow.—Many newspapers are demanding the immediate declaration of war.—Admiral Dupont says the government should not delay organizing a plan of operations, preparing its fleet and asking for the credits necessary in the eventuality of war.

DEC. 7.—The deputies have voted a pension of 6,000 francs to the widow of Col. Kllob.—The cabinet has succeeded in re-establishing the credits in the budget for the church by a vote of 322 against 194. A motion for disestablishment created a violent discussion but was rejected by a vote of 328 to 128.—The commercial interests of Marseilles have petitioned the government to avoid a tariff war with Brazil.

DEC. 8.—In the high court of justice the witnesses for the defense are now being heard.—The "Temps" publishes a telegram from London correspondent that several Afrikanders have been shot in Cape Colony for being favorable to the Boers.—The congress of socialists closed to-day.—A Charleroi telegram says the mills on the Sambre have been burned, causing a loss of a million francs.

DEC. 9.—Deputy Gervais has presented a bill conceding a credit of 50,000 francs for opening schools in South America, which he thinks will counteract the increasing German element in Latin America. (We fail to get the scheme, however.)

DEC. 10.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce that Count Leo Tolstoy is gravely ill with pneumonia. The Czar has asked for regular reports on the eminent patient's condition.

DEC. 11.—Disturbances continue at the trial of the alleged conspirators, and the high court of justice has been compelled to postpone its sessions for disrecognition.—The Paris papers state that Gen. Gatacre lost one-third of his force and the greater part of his guns.

## Spain.

DEC. 5.—Las Palmas telegram says that at the request of the British government the Spanish authorities there had ordered a search on the Ger. str. "Wiemersom," but without finding any war material for the Boers.—In the cortes, Sr. Silveira said he had received no official notice of the incident.

DEC. 6.—The "Herald" says it was not the "Wiemersom" but some other German steamer that was searched at Las Palmas.

DEC. 7.—Premier Silveira declared yesterday that the cabinet had resolved not to grant any concessions to settle the discontent in Barcelos. (This is characteristic, and may lead to serious consequences.)—In discussing the loss of the fleet at Santiago, Sr. Silveira says the error was in ordering four ships to fight against forty.

DEC. 9.—A fatal railway accident occurred on the Aljezur line near Castelos yesterday, seven lives being lost and the engine and several wagons being scattered up.

DEC. 11.—At Murcia last evening a dynamite bomb was exploded in a theatre, causing a great panic. Fortunately no lives were lost. The theatre was burned to the ground.—At Santander an accidental explosion caused 11 dead and 3 wounded.

## Italy.

DEC. 4.—It is stated that the government has taken steps to combat the pernicious influence of the secret societies "La Camorra" and "La Mafia" in administration circles.

DEC. 7.—The Pope is recovering from an attack of influenza. Cardinal Rampolla says that there is nothing serious in his illness.

DEC. 8.—The Pope is fully recovered.—The chamber has given permission to prosecute Deputy Polizzi for murder.

DEC. 10.—The chamber has rejected a bill permitting women to practice law.—A railway collision in the tunnel near Albenia causes four deaths and 12 serious injuries.

## Switzerland.

DEC. 7.—The French and Brazilian delegates presented their arguments to the President yesterday relative to the Guyana boundary.

## Germany.

DEC. 4.—The "Deutsche Zeitung" announces to-day that 8,000 Afrikanders in the districts of De Aar, Stormberg and Barkly East have joined the Boers.

DEC. 5.—Germany has taken possession officially of the Caroline islands.

DEC. 6.—The reichstag has adopted in 1st and 2nd reading a bill re-establishing the right of public meeting.—The "Deutsche Zeitung" publishes a telegram stating that Gen. Methuen is in a critical position, his flank being threatened by Gen. Prince from Jacobsdal, and his rear by Gen. Delaey from the south.

DEC. 9.—The freighters of the Ger. str. "Wiemersom" say that the ship received only an ordinary customs visit at Las Palmas.—At Bremerhaven a man has been captured who has murdered three women and two men within a period of four days, the motive being robbery.

DEC. 11.—Minister von Bulow has presented a project to the reichstag for the increase of the imperial navy during the 20th century. The immediate requirement is to double the existing naval force. He declares that Germany will not enter into any colonial accord with France and Russia.

## Holland.

DEC. 6.—Telegrams received at Amsterdam from Pretoria, of the 2nd inst., state that Gen. Joubert has returned to Vicksburg ill, that the superior council of war will meet at Pretoria on the 12th to discuss the final assault on Ladysmith, that the investment of Mafeking continues, and that Col. Francis Villebois Mareuil has left for the scene of operations.

## THE REAL BOER AT HOME.

## PAUL KRUGER IS NOT A TYPICAL SPECIMEN.

It is a mistake to take Paul Kruger and his surrounding politicians as types of the Boer. Also it is a mistake to take the dweller in the towns as typical. To unearth the real Boer one must seek the wide and solitary veldt, the hidden valleys, the distant hills, and there, on his farm, drive him out and study him. Your true Boer despises the town. He is essentially an agriculturist and a hunter. Up to 1892 he never saw a railroad in his country, and he was bitterly opposed to its coming. He argues that the railroad will drive away the game, and, without anything to shoot at, life will not be worth living. He is extremely conservative, and with strangers frank and taciturn, but if he finds you are harshless he can be very hospitable. He does not drink deep. He is religious, with a gloomy, stern religion. Like all people whose belief in the Bible is of that uncompromising kind, he is more or less superstitious. He is moral. He does not believe in divorce laws. He marries early in life, and is convinced the highest blessing is an abundance of children. He is sturdily built, as a rule, thanks to his way of life, which is the same as that of his father and his ancestors for many generations—an open-air life, with lots of beef and cabbage and milk. He is a good horseman, and a remarkable marksman. He understands that the man who can shoot straight and without excitement makes, nowadays, the best soldier. He fears God and loves his country, but cannot understand the need of a tax-gatherer. He is, in fact, the backwoodsman of last century in the United States come to life again in Africa.

At the first hint of grey in the eastern sky, at the first crow of the cock, the farm household is up and stirring, and breakfast, with the usual strong coffee the Boer loves, is over by the time the sun rises. The men are out and about once, looking after just the same chores as on an American farm in the west, save those who are off to replenish the larder by shooting a springbok, a hart-beest or some such species of deer. The women have plenty of work about the house. The genuine old Boer farm furnishes itself every necessary to its occupants. The furniture is often made by the farmer, or he has, in往々, carved chests and bureaus which have come to him from his ancestors. He can make his own slings. His women dress and weave his own sheep's wool, and make their and his clothes from it. All he really has to buy is farming implements, and of these he prefers the primitive sort, though enterprising agents have introduced such things as mowing and other machinery.

During the day he works leisurely, content to make a living out of the ground. He has been seen sitting in his wagon for hours watching an enterprising, hustling uitlander with wonder as the foreigner worked continuously with all kinds of new fangled machines, producing far more from the earth than his wants required, because he wished to market the surplus and make money. He has been seen thus shaking his head in pity and for the Boer is not a moneymaker. He does not want a bank account. So he drives his slow-moving ox wagon away on the hot and dusty trek, unaffected on the want of faith these uitlanders have, who cannot trust the future to God and be content with to-day.

It is not, however, all peace. As the American backwoodsman was continually on his guard against Indian, so the Boer is ever ready to take the field against a Kaffir tribe or the British. Then the plow and the hoe are laid aside and the rifle is cleaned carefully, but not now for a pleasant hunt after game. The call to arms is simple; mobilization is primitive. It amounts to little more than if Kruger or General Joubert were to shout at the top of his voice, so that the whole country could hear him: "All hands on deck for action!" At the hear the patriots know they have been unchained. There is no squabbling about volunteering, or enlisting, or drafting. Except the women, the very old and the very young, everybody responds, even the boys of 13 and 14—but the average Boer boy is a pretty stout and healthy lad, and has been taught to shoot since he was ten. Each man takes his horse and his rifle and proceeds to the rendezvous of his district. The patriots are with them, and, with prayer and psalms the country. —Exchange.

We see by an Orange River telegram that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is enjoying himself at Kimberley and is the centre of the social life of the town. He is "sitting tight," as he expresses it, and is giving little dinner parties at the De Beers offices, every day, and luxuries are abundant. And to enable him to enjoy himself, we may add, hundreds of honest English ladies are laying down their lives among the hills of Natal, and hundreds of English mothers are mourning their irreparable losses at home. It will be pleasing news to them to hear of Mr. Rhodes' little dinner parties."

[December 12th, 1899.]

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 12th, 1899.

It is a regrettable fact that in all their dealings with shipping and commercial interests, the administration and congress of this country act on the presumption that they are dealing with lawbreakers. And so far has this presumption been carried that it has become almost impossible for self-respecting men to carry on business and have any dealings with the government. They are forced into the position of men harboring designs of passing contraband merchandise through the custom-house and of defrauding the revenue. And the results are that they are treated as possible criminals rather than as respectable and honorable merchants. Every year the restrictions upon them are made more rigorous, unjust and burdensome; fines are imposed upon every error, whether real or imaginary, ordinary and honorable means of avoiding such fines are taken away from them, and restrictions are imposed upon appeal to prevent their obtaining relief from the arbitrary decisions of subordinate officials. And the last bills to pass through congress have been made harsher than ever! Heretofore a merchant could escape heavy fines on what the custom-house calls false classification by simply declaring himself ignorant of the contents. A small fine would be imposed to cover the examination, the duties would be assessed by the examiner, and there the matter ended. This procedure is now placed under the ban and a heavy fine is imposed. Another regulation imposes double duties and a fine on all merchandise brought out in a passenger's baggage, which will be a special hardship to those who choose to bring out a few things for friends or themselves in their personal baggage. It is not possible for a traveller to pack, ship, take out consular invoice, and all that to say nothing of the expense, simply for a few trifling things. But the custom-house considers him a smuggler and the heavy hand of the law and the greedy official must be laid upon him, and he must be punished for an attempt to defraud the revenue! They take all the new requirements about invoices, manifests, dispatches, classifications, etc., how is it possible for business men, to say nothing of travellers and non-mercantile receivers of merchandise, to comply with the requirements and escape fines? It can not be done! In future, the merchant will have to enter one more charge to account of the merchandise imported, that of fines. And it will be no light charge either, for it seems to be the intention of the government to make this a regular and profitable source of income.

## RECEIPTS OF THE GENERAL REVENUE OFFICE.

During the 11 months ended on the 30th ult., the receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro amounted to £1,433,596 \$315, the monthly average being, consequently, £1,948,508 \$774, against £1,642,015 \$120 in the year 1898.

The increase is due to the revenue derived from consumption taxes. Deducting the product of these taxes from the total receipts, we have for the remaining sources of revenue a monthly average of £1,255,980 \$396 in 1899, against £1,321,548 \$566 in 1898. The increase in receipts from consumption taxes is, consequently, neutralized in part by the shrinkage of other sources of revenue. Taking this fact into consideration and in addition thereto the cost of collecting those taxes, the abuses to which their collection is subject, the discontent which they excite and their influence in retarding the development of the resources of the country, we leave our readers to decide whether the government, instead of insisting on these taxes, would not have done well to reduce expenditure.

The total product of the consumption taxes collected at the general revenue office amounted, in the 11 months of 1899, to £6,717,713 \$150, of which £5,441,865 \$968 were derived from the taxes on matches, tobacco and beverages. The average monthly product of the tax on these three classes of merchandise was, consequently, £494,715 \$88 in 1899, against £320,466 \$554 in 1898. It is necessary to observe that the increase is due, not to a corresponding increase in consumption, but merely to greater rigor in collecting the taxes. It must also be remarked that two-thirds of this revenue is derived from the tax on matches, which is especially burdensome to the poorer classes.

The consumption taxes on the seven classes of merchandise not subject to these taxes in 1898 produced, in the 11 months of 1899, the sum of £2,175,847 \$182, which is equivalent to a monthly average of less than £200,000.

An examination of the foregoing in connection with what has already been made known in regard to customs receipts, seems to warrant the following conclusions:

- 1.—That there has been this year a general shrinkage in sources of revenue with the exception of consumption taxes;
- 2.—That the revenue derived from these taxes is insufficient to cover the loss in revenue from other sources;
- 3.—That full returns will show that the revenue for 1899, not counting the premium on gold, is less than that for 1898;

- 4.—That the product of the premium on gold, whose receipts have been inferior to the government's estimate, will not enable the government to resume, at the expiration of the moratorium, payment of interest on its debt;
- 5.—That the present policy of exorbitant taxation, having thus proved a failure, should be at once abandoned by the government, which, in lieu thereof, should sincerely adopt a policy of thorough retrenchment.

SUNDAY'S *Imprensa* has an excellent leader on the disturbances in Bahia. Although the occasion and apparent cause of those disturbances, says the *Imprensa*, were a local election, the affair soon entered a phase in which the causes at work were unquestionably national in their character. The simple circumstance of the occurrence of the disturbances in the business part of the city involved business men there, causing them to assume an attitude that surprised every one, since it was well known that they had no cause of complaint against the state government and that it is from the action of the general government that their grievances proceed. Bahia, like the whole country, continues the *Imprensa*, is dry tinder and at any time some insignificant occurrence may be a spark that will ignite this inflammable substance and cause a general conflagration. It is under these circumstances that the country enters an unprincipled and unscrupulous electoral struggle in which two factions contend, not for the triumph of their principles, but for means of exercising a predominating influence over the head of the executive branch of the government. If the result is not anarchy, concludes the *Imprensa*, then Brazil is undoubtedly under the special protection of Providence.

*The Nación* of Buenos Aires, according to a telegram of the 3rd inst., has called attention to the alarming increase in that capital of public auction sales, considering it as a sign of an impending crisis. On that day alone there were advertised 200 auctions of houses and lands, valued at about eight millions of dollars! There is no disputing such evidence as that. When property is thrown upon the auction market in that way, one may call it a voluntary public liquidation and be not very far out of the way. There is no prosperity in a business community where real estate is sent to the auctioneer in such quantities, and unless something is done to alleviate the situation, general bankruptcy can not be very far off. And what is true in Buenos Aires is also true in Rio de Janeiro. We are not accustomed to liquidate very rapidly here, and in consequence we do not put up our houses and lands at auction so readily. We are in the habit of telling our creditors to wait. We pay, perhaps, with more good will and with less evasion than do the Argentines, but we are more apathetic, more inclined to drift with the tide. But our economic state at the present moment is no better than it is in Buenos Aires, and our difficulties are forcing us into a position just as critical.

We have repeatedly shown that increase in taxation is producing no corresponding increase in revenue. And, although the government seems to be postponing the payment of current expenses, we see no satisfactory proof of any real reduction in expenditure. Last month it added only 2,000,000 to its cash balance at the Banco da República, which on the 30th ult. amounted to £17,321,044 \$42. With this sum and current receipts it has to meet current expenses, make deferred payments, redeem the outstanding treasury bills, said by the *Notícia* to amount to £5,000,000, and bonds of the 1897 loan, amounting to £12,000,000, and pay interest on the internal debt. In a few months it will have to reconstruct the burying of paper money and, if the new taxes fail, as seems certain, to produce the revenue expected by the government, it will again be necessary to issue treasury bills. In the meanwhile in virtue of the operation of the funding scheme the foreign debt is constantly increasing. The object of that scheme, if we understand it, was to give time, by means of temporary relief from pressure, for the development of the resources of the country. But that object the government has thwarted by failing to adopt a thorough retrenchment policy and by resorting to exorbitant taxation that depletes those resources and retards their development. Consequently there seems to be no doubt that at the expiration of the moratorium the situation of the country, instead of having improved, will be much worse than it was before.

IT WILL be interesting to see how the proposed increase of the export duties on wool in Argentina will affect the reciprocity treaty now under negotiation between that country and the United States. From our point of view it is distinctly an act of bad faith. The United States reduces its import duty on wool in return for a corresponding reduction in the Argentine tariff on some American product, or products. And then Argentina promptly modifies its tariff rates so as to counteract the effects of the arrangement. There is no disguising the fact that this is an evasion of the treaty, and that it is a discreditable trick. To raise the import duties implies an effort, not only to save the revenue apparently lost, but to defeat the designs of the Americans, who wish to increase the sales of their products. And to raise the export duties implies an effort to wring further revenue from an industry already heavily taxed and to embarrass the trade, if possible, so that the other party can derive no benefit from it. If tariffs are to be previously or subsequently framed for the purpose of defeating the objects of reciprocity treaties, then the sooner we get back to old methods the better. Good faith would counsel both parties to leave the valuations and tariff rates alone when once they are used as bases for a reciprocity treaty.

OUR would-be mentor of the *Brazu* *Review*, whose hazy views on finance are only equalled by his assumptions, has treated us to his opinion of the *Times* correspondent at some length. Of course he is acting on an assumption, just as his patron of the *Jornal do Commercio* of yours, in the London correspondent's letter, the following: "Os Ilhéos de Gordon, etc.—Ilhéo meaning Islander. The gentleman in London evidently dropped an H, meaning Highlander. Certainly the translation is brilliant and worthy of the great paper." Yours faithfully, ANGLO.

## THE «DAILY MAIL» FUND.

In reply to a dispatch advising the London *Daily Mail* that the British community of Rio de Janeiro had resolved to contribute their subscriptions to the *Daily Mail* Fund for the relief of the families of British soldiers who may lose their lives in South Africa, the following telegram has been received:

"London, 6th December.

Lamouroux, Rio.

The *Daily Mail* thanks the British colony of Rio de Janeiro for their generous action. The Klippe Fund now amounts to £28,000 and is the only fund which is promptly disbursing relief, £15,100 having already been paid out.

The patriotic efforts of Rudyard Kipling and the *Daily Mail* to provide funds for the immediate relief of the soldiers' widows and orphans is meeting with unprecedented success, as shown by the above telegram. The money is distributed without the restrictions imposed by the war office, and through responsible channels. Up to the 18th ult. payments had already been made through the following agencies:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association (sent to Colonel Gildes)...          | £5,000 |
| Dependents of Natal Colonial Troops (handed to the Agent-General for Natal)..... | £1,000 |
| Dependents of Durban Light Infantry (handed to the Agent General for Natal)..... | £1,000 |
| British Prisoners at Pretoria (handed to the "Pall Mall Gazette")                | £100   |
| Total.....   | £7,100 |

What the subscriptions amount to here it is impossible to say at the present moment, as returns have not been received from most of the lists sent out. It is expected that £800 at least will be realized, and two-thirds of that may be considered as already received. As winter is already on at home, and the soldiers' wives and children are already in want of assistance, it is to be hoped that the lists will be filled up and sent in as quickly as possible.

## BRAVO SANTOS.

Under date of the 9th inst. a Santos friend sends us the following note:

"Dear Sir.—Not to be outdone by your city, Santos has gone ahead and subscribed (through Mr. Hugo) £300,000, which has been remitted to the Mission House Fund for the widows and orphans, etc."

There is no half-heartedness in the way Santos does such things! All things considered, three hundred pounds is a splendid contribution for Santos to send home!

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Mariano Procopio (E.F.C.) Dec. 8, '99.

To the Editor

Dear Sir.—Did you notice in the *Jornal do Commercio* of yours, in the London correspondent's letter, the following: "Os Ilhéos de Gordon, etc.—Ilhéo meaning Islander. The gentleman in London evidently dropped an H, meaning Highlander. Certainly the translation is brilliant and worthy of the great paper.

Krupp has not only acquired the ownership to the lands which supply most of his raw material, but he has also laid in large stocks purchased abroad. His works at Kiel alone employ 7,000 men, and those at Magdeburg, Buckau, 3,548 men, and over 10,000 men are employed in his foundries. In 1858, six years after there began to be a demand for Krupp's products, he had all told 1,047 men in his service. On January 1 this year there were on the pay-rolls of the present Krupp the names of 41,750 men, of whom 25,133 were employed in the works at Essen, and the rest were scattered among his various manufacturing and mining enterprises.

Two central sugar factories are being rapidly completed that will revolutionize the sugar industry in Mexico. These are the San Cristóbal plant and the mills of the Pauco Sugar Manufacturing Company, both in the state of Vera-Cruz. The San Cristóbal central refinery is being constructed at a cost of £1,000,000, the company itself being capitalized in the sum of £1,300,000. It is the biggest concern of the kind in Mexico, and it is calculated will treat the next cutting (January, 1900), and will be capable of producing during the season 150,000 to 200,000 arrobas (twenty-five pounds) of sugar. The Pauco plant (also a central refinery) covers 150,000 acres, of which 20,000 are now under cultivation in sugar. The concern is capitalized in £1,200,000, of French and Mexican capital. The design of these central sugar manufacturers, the first in Mexico, is to make sugar not only for the immense concerns themselves, but also to crush and prepare it for smaller haciendas in their vicinity which can not afford to put in the heavy and complicated machinery needed in the production of the finest sugars. A few hours are required for the making of sugar by this improved American machinery, whereas from fifteen to twenty days are required under the old-time process that has been in vogue in this country since the days of Cortez.

## COFFEE NOTES

The Reporter of Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, says that the agents of various foreign houses have been through that region seeking to buy coffee and that some sales of the future crop have been made on the basis of 10,000 per kilos.

It is announced that Sr. Correia, of Sr. Silveira & Co., has organized a coffee propaganda society for the introduction of Brazilian coffee and sugar into Russia and Spain. He proposes to roast, grind and sell coffee in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Madrid, and will maintain cafés in those places.

The present import duty on Brazilian coffee in France is 156 francs per 100 kilos. The *Gazeta de Notícias* thinks that the Brazilian government should demand the immediate reduction of this duty to 100 francs 2 centimos. The French government, it is stated, has expressed its willingness to reduce the duty to 146 francs per 100 kilos, which, it must be confessed, is not much of a concession. Brazil cannot grant very much reciprocity on so small an offer as that.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There is nothing new to report in regard to bubonic pest in Santos.

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared at Casa Branca, São Paulo.

—Deputy Glycerio is now a full-fledged *granger*, having accepted a nomination to the next chamber on the planters' ticket.

—The *Folha do Norte* of Pará has been criticising the state government for depositing 1,000,000 in the Banco Commercial as a special favor.

—The American consul at Pará reports that two immense hotels are to be built there next year. Has travel become so much increased that two great hotels are required?

—Instead of uniting to promote the prosperity of their state, which is slowly but surely falling into decay, the legislative assembly of Rio de Janeiro is breaking up into factions.

—On the night of the 7th inst. the S. Paulo police accomplished a coup de main and captured 48 thieves. On the following day 5 of them applied for habeas corpus and were set at liberty.

—The S. Paulo treasurer has dismissed an entry clerk for giving out information about the defalcation discovered in that public office. And he has appointed his brother-in-law to the vacant post.

—Since the appearance of the bubonic pest in Santos, up to yesterday, 32 cases have been sent to the isolated hospital, of which 9 died, 9 were discharged cured and 14 remain under treatment.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 5th says that Leonidas do Amaral has been formally indicted for defrauding the state treasury to the amount of 19,100. But the criminal is said to be safe in Buenos Aires.

—Two men had an altercation in São Paulo on the night of the 5th inst., when one of them, an engraver, took a phial of sulphuric acid from his pocket and threw its contents into the other's face. The latter was burnt in several places, one of his eyes being injured also.

—A passer of counterfeit notes named Antonio Rodrigues, who had been down to Rio where his attorney had unsuccessfully sought to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus, succeeded in eluding his guards at Lages, jumped from the train and made his escape.

—A telegram published in the *Nacion* of Buenos Aires asserts that another revolution in Rio Grande do Sul is inevitable and imminent. It is to be hoped that in this case the federal government will refrain from again committing the criminal blunder of using the army to uphold the castillistas.

—It is announced that the long-vacant pulpit in the São Paulo Anglican church has been filled at last. The new incumbent is Rev. William Brown Morris, B. A., at present assistant master of the Dublin High School. It is expected that Mr. Morris will assume his duties in São Paulo about the end of January.

—On the night of the 5th inst. several burglars entered the house of Sr. Fidencio Prates, in São Paulo, tied a servant found in the office, and then started to carry off the safe. Another servant was aroused, who frightened the thieves away by firing a revolver. The police were conspicuous by their absence.

—The federal court at Porto Alegre has decided that the government shall pay to Barão de Santa Tecla (brother of Gen. Tavares) the sum of 466,860\$ for 11,000 head of horses and cattle seized by government troops during the war in Rio Grande. The original claim was for 760,000\$. And the ultimate payment is yet to be decided by the minister of finance.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Leopoldina Railway Co., it is stated, intends building a new pier, 150 metres long, at the landing-place of the Petrópolis boats.

—The contract for supplying the Central railway next year with 120,000 tons of coal is said to have been awarded to the Brazilian Coal Co., whose bid was 295 6d per ton.

—The Montevideo municipality has resolved to accept with slight modifications the proposal of Mr. Colladon for converting all the horse trams in that city into electric. The work will now soon be commenced, and Montevideo will have a network of electric tramways long before Buenos Aires, as the authorities in that city do not impose upon the company impossible taxes. —Review, Buenos Aires.

—For the week ending 2nd December the currency receipts of the Leopoldina railway were £272,943\$, which at 7d. exchange produced £7,961. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were £231,548\$, which at 5 1/2d. exchange produced £7,869. The receipts this year therefore show an increase of £1,085 in currency, and only £792 sterling. The aggregate receipts since 1st January were £496,076, against £501,534 in the corresponding period of last year.

—The November traffic returns of the São Paulo railway, compared with the same month of last year, give the following results :

|                                   | 1898      | 1899      |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Extension, kiloms. ....           | 139       | 139       |
| Inward freights, tons. ....       | 49,875    | 39,595    |
| do, since 1st Jan. ....           | 518,345   | 513,569   |
| Outward freights ....             | 26,733    | 34,981    |
| do, since 1st Jan. ....           | 308,491   | 386,200   |
| Passengers carried ....           | 105,145   | 69,666    |
| do, since 1st Jan. ....           | 1,129,408 | 1,086,047 |
| Inter-station traffic, tons. .... | 16,123    | 18,819    |

The prejudicial effects of the plague and quarantine restrictions at Santos are to be seen in the inward traffic and the passenger travel.

—Though the gross receipts of the Dona Theresa Christina railway for the year ended June 30 show an increase of 11,444 milreis, the manager declares the exhibit unsatisfactory; for the gain is due to an enhanced tariff. High customs duties and low exchange put imported goods beyond the reach of the population, and low prices for their products discourage exportation. Including London charges, the working of the railway resulted in a loss of £ 10,555, or nearly £ 250 more than in 1897-98. The government guarantee was paid in funding bonds, half of which have been sold at a loss to the company of £ 2,300, and the company is able to pay 1 1/2 per cent. for the year—the same as for the preceding period. It is interesting to notice that besides surrendering a substantial portion of their fees, the directors take the remainder in funding bonds. —Financial News, Nov. 11.

—The approximate traffic receipts of the Alagoas railway for the month of October were as follows :

|                                   | 1898        | 1899        |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Kilometres under traffic ....     | 150         | 150         |
| Ap. receipts for month ....       | 55,739,750  | 61,392,460  |
| Sterling equivalent ....          | £1,874,197  | £1,846,116  |
| Total receipts since Jan. 1. .... | 680,034,529 | 562,405,200 |
| Sterling equivalent ....          | £23,730,74  | £16,915,150 |
| Import traffic, tons. ....        | 1,420       | 8,613       |
| idem, since Jan. 1. ....          | 3,102       | 3,914       |
| Export traffic, tons. ....        | 34,605      | 24,880      |
| idem, since Jan. 1. ....          | 10,828      | 11,470      |
| Passengers carried ....           | 102,472     | 102,472     |
| idem, since Jan. 1. ....          | 105,035     | 98,855      |
| Expenses for month ....           | 49,478,880  | 52,594,200  |
| idem, since Jan. 1. ....          | 622,035,867 | 514,875,750 |
| Deficit for month ....            | 4,251,800   | 8,197,940   |
| Surplus since Jan. 1. ....        | 57,998,612  | 47,692,740  |

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows :

|                              | 1898          | 1899          | increase    |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Freight traffic, kilos. .... | 3,376,884     | 2,804,987     | 571,897     |
| Passengers carried ....      | 9,428         | 8,189 1/2     | 1,238 3/4   |
| Total receipts, week ....    | 31,509,310    | 31,389,160    | 1,208,550   |
| do since Jan. 1. ....        | 1,204,351,650 | 1,124,428,850 | *21,078,800 |

—For week ending October 21st : \*decrease

|                              | 1898          | 1899          | increase    |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Freight traffic, kilos. .... | 3,947,454     | 3,069,232     | 878,227     |
| Passengers carried ....      | 9,259         | 8,451 1/2     | 807 3/4     |
| Total receipts, week ....    | 39,442,300    | 34,389,750    | 5,052,550   |
| do since Jan. 1. ....        | 1,243,759,460 | 1,456,767,810 | *21,973,370 |

—For week ending October 28th : \*decrease

|                              | 1898          | 1899          | increase    |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Freight traffic, kilos. .... | 3,848,157     | 3,495,549     | 354,668     |
| Passengers carried ....      | 9,862 1/2     | 8,333         | 1,529 3/4   |
| Total receipts, week ....    | 43,642,580    | 41,177,530    | 2,465,850   |
| do since Jan. 1. ....        | 1,287,436,510 | 1,497,944,660 | *21,057,150 |

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The *Tucuman* is reported aground on the bar at Pernambuco.

—The Italian cruiser *Etruria* arrived at Pará on the 5th inst. The Italian colony there gave a banquet to the officers on the following day.

—A new torpedo-destroyer called the *Viper*, using steam turbines, has recently had her trial at Newcastle-on-Tyne. She developed a speed of 37 miles an hour. This demonstrates the value of the turbine engines and should draw attention to the improved steam turbine invented by Mr. Burgam of this city.

—The Lamport & Holt steamer *Coleridge*, which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst., brought the following passengers from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia: Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Seeger, (U. S. Consul), Capt. H. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Graves, Mrs. D. A. Keese, 4 daughters and son, Dr. A. Cardozo, Messrs. A. L. Potter, J. N. Ferreira, J. Marin, H. Barnes and 13 third-class. There were also 6 first-class passengers in transit for the River Plate.

—The Pacific Co. steamer *Liguria* left Rio on the 5th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and Europe, with the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hardman and child, Mrs. H. D. Prain, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Compagnia Sons, Bastos (28 persons), Dr. A. Abreu, Mrs. M. E. Belizi and child, Dr. G. Coggins and daughter, Messrs. J. C. Walker, E. Coggins, J. C. Silva, A. A. Dantas, M. Santos, F. Motta, L. Silva, A. Vasconcellos, W. J. Crimnack and 43 third-class.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 5th inst. from Liverpool, Pernambuco and Bahia, by Pacific Co. steamer *Orotava*, were the following: Miss D. Wintram, Mrs. Morrissey and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. Puller, 7 children and 2 maids, Mr. and Mrs. Herald, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Dr. Moura Brazil, F. F. M. Fred, and Ernest Morrissey, J. Smith, J. McEvoy, T. Stoddart, W. Turnbull, E. Hine Jr., M. Fletcher, E. B. Oliveira, J. Gonzalez, A. Oliveira, M. G. Silva, Freije, F. Schulz, A. C. Franca, J. S. Oliveira, M. A. Oliveira, A. M. Mattos, J. C. Monteiro, H. C. Ribeiro, E. Torres, J. Novais, E. Mesquita, A. Chavat and 5 third-class.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There was only one new case of bubonic pest in Oporto last week.

—The positivists are to have a public conference in this city on the 14th inst., in commemoration of the centennial of Washington's death.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* of the 1st inst. says that a rough estimate places the subscriptions there, up to that date, for the Manu-  
sion House patriotic fund, at £200.

—The *Daily Mail* hears that the Brazilian government has ordered a new torpedo cruiser at Kiel. Is this true? And if so, how can it be reconciled with the promises made in regard to economies?

—We regret to hear that two members of the British Bank's staff are down with yellow fever, viz.: Mr. R. O'Neill Addison and Mr. A. M. Benn. They are both at the Strangers' Hospital and are, we hear, doing well.

—The heat on Saturday last was again very trying, owing to the heatiness of the atmosphere. It resulted in a refreshing rain storm Sunday night, however, which lasted all day yesterday and is continuing to-day.

—We are indebted to the Colégio Salesiano, of Niterói, for a courteous invitation to attend the closing exercises of the year on Sunday last. An interesting programme was given. The new year opens on February 1st, 1900.

—Mr. Eugene Seeger, United States consul-general at this port, arrived here from New York on the L. & H. str. *Coleridge* on Saturday last. Mr. Seeger is accompanied by Mrs. Seeger, and will reside for the present, we understand, at the Hotel International, on Santa Theresa.

—We see by the last issue of *The Church Echo* that Mr. W. J. Lumby, who has been for some time in charge of the Seamen's Mission of this port, has been appointed by Bishop Stirling a lay-reader, under the direction of Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, chaplain of the British Church in this city.

—Many of our readers will deeply regret to hear of the death of Mr. Malachi Toohey, the news of which was telegraphed from Porto Alegre on the 11th inst. Mr. Toohey was a well-known railway contractor, and has been for several years connected with the Porto Alegre and Uruguay lines.

—By the steamer *Coleridge* the war department received from the Brazilian consul-general at New York a sample of the new Smith & Wesson revolver made with the latest improvements on the original patent. The minister of war has instructed the director of the ordnance bureau to report thereon.

—For the special gratification of our cranky contemporary we credit the *Jornal* with the following telegram, dated the 8th inst.: «Capetown, S. — News received here advise that Gen. Cacá (sic) commander of the English division which is moving toward Orange, has received reinforcements in Freer-  
station.»

—On Wednesday by order of the supreme court Dr. Barros Cassal was set at liberty. The statements made by the prisoner and his lawyer, Dr. Pedro Moacyr, show that Rio Grande do Sul is under the control of a despotic and irresponsible government exercising absolute power which is abused in such a scandalous manner that there is no security whatever for life and liberty.

—There was a scandalous scene in the municipal council yesterday on the occasion of choosing the boards for presiding at the approaching elections. Of course each party appreciates the value of controlling the election boards—hence the struggle. There was a fight on between Dr. Smith de Vasconcellos and Dr. Irineu Machado, which led to a general *mélée* in which sticks and umbrellas were used freely. In fact it rained sticks!

—A few mornings ago, we met a procession at the foot of Rua S. de Setembro consisting of a policeman, two laborers and a drunken *beachcomber*, the latter being carried to the police station. Around the corner we saw three more *beachcombers*, one dead drunk and the other two still able to sit up with their backs to the wall. And a fourth was still able to stand around the kiosques and look for more. At first sight, we thought the police had been distributing rat poison among them.

—We see by our Buenos Aires exchanges that Rev. Charles W. Drees has been appointed by the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church as their representative in Porto Rico, to organize missionary work on that island. Dr. Drees has occupied a similar position at the River Plate for the last 12 years, having been located in Mexico previously. He will leave for Porto Rico as soon as his successor in the River Plate is appointed, which will probably be about the middle of January.

—To those who think that improvement in public affairs depends on improvement in political methods the present outlook, on the eve of a general congressional election, is certainly not encouraging. The conscientious voter inquires in vain for the political principles of candidates, who seem to rely not on the strength of those principles (if any exist), but solely on trickery and official and personal influence. The only exception to the general rule is the attitude of the promoters of the movement among the planters; but we are expecting to hear at any moment that they have become disheartened and have abandoned the struggle.

—We hear some curious things of the conduct of some of the sanitary officials, in their visits among the poorer classes, and the appearances go to show that they are using their power to extort money from their victims. In one place one of these understrappers first tried to impose a fine and then let off by paying a small sum; but failing in this he ordered the removal of a wooden partition against which nothing whatever could be alleged. It is a pity some of these blackmailers could not be hauled up before the courts and severely fined. Life is difficult enough without being obliged to pay blackmail to these parasites.

—A recent telegram from Rome announces the death of Capt. T. Jefferson Page, formerly of the United States navy, who explored the upper Parana and visited Paraguay in 1852, and afterwards wrote a most interesting book in regard to the country. He afterwards explored the Bermejo, Pilcomayo, Salado and other rivers. Having been connected with the Confederates side in the American civil war, he left the United States at its termination and settled in Argentina, where he became connected with the Argentine navy. In 1887 he went to Italy and has since resided there. He was an able and distinguished officer and his death will be sincerely mourned by many of the older generation of his brother officers.

—We trust our esteemed contemporary *The Church Echo* will permit us to hand in for publication the following extract from an article contributed to the *North American Review* by the Rev. Hon. J. A. Balfour, on the subject How the Ritualists Harsh the Church. After showing that the ritualist agitators are but a small section even of the high church party, Mr. Balfour says he does not charge them with what is commonly called Romani-  
zation. So to do charge them, he says, with a desire to alter both in its forms and spirit the traditional character of the Church as to make it practically unrecognisable by its most distinguished and loyal sons for three centuries, and I hold that this desire, however honorable in its motives, however disinterested—and I believe it to be both honorable and disinterested—is not consistent with loyalty to the Church of England.

[December 12th, 1899.]

—We have received at an hour too late for publication in this issue a very interesting comment on Col. Seraphim's criticism on the war in South Africa. We regret that we can not publish it in this issue, but it will appear in our next if our correspondent still wishes to show his appreciation of the colonel's military genius.

—What! no copy of our 'esteemed' this week! I exclaimed Smalwy, as he sat down and called for our Brazil's contemporary. "Won't exchange any more? Don't want to play with us?" Has gone off to play with his Pará cables somewhere else? Stupid non-sense! What are you giving me? Do you expect me to believe him such a consummate nitwit as to stop sending his worthless sheet around here just because he gets a little of his own pot-house verbiage thrown back at him? Get out with you! —and hand it over! What! He's really stopped it! —Won't let us read his Blubbering Budget any more! Well, as the Yankees say, that beats creation! I have n't any words for it! If I'd lost a younger brother whom I'd been accustomed to spank and cuff every day for his constitutional cussedness, I could not have felt worse. And here he's gone and spoilt all the fun I intended to have with him. Won't play any more! —And Smalwy went out with a sad, sad look in his eyes and a half-dozen of our best exchanges in his hands. On Saturday, however, the B. B. came in with a lame excuse that he had been overlooked. Very sorry, you know! —and all that. And so we have been able to restore Smalwy's equanimity and let him revel in the 'mazes of our contemporary's playful allusions and financial delusions.'

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The World's Commerce and the United States' Share of it*; issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. This is a convenient and useful compilation of statistical information, and is invaluable for reference purposes. It is printed in a convenient shape for the pocket.

*American Trade with Siam*; a report by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. Contains an interesting description of present conditions in Siam and its opportunities for trade. The natural products of the country are described, its industries and means of communication, and its business conditions and methods. A commercial directory of Bangkok is also included.

*The Republic of Costa Rica*; by Gustavo Niederlein, chief of the scientific department of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. A very useful and interesting monograph on the topography, geology, mineral wealth and soils of Costa Rica, its climate, fauna and flora, population, agriculture, commerce, industry and economic development. The work is also accompanied by an excellent map of Central America.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—There is a report current that the minister of finance now proposes to take the foreign banks in hand and compel them to keep at least one half their capital in the country.

—A defalcation said to amount to 500,000\$ has been discovered in the offices of the São Christovão tramway company of this city. There is no little mystery about it, and several persons seem to be involved. The store-keeper, Sr. Mario Miranda, who has disappeared, is indicated as the person responsible. The shareholders are asking for a general meeting.

—You said you were going to turn him off, but I still find him lying around the national printing-office. Make him go and lie somewhere else.—I can't get rid of him! —Why? —Because he sticks.—Oh I see! In your mania for taxing everything you've made him put an adhesive stamp on himself. "Well, not exactly that. He's become an adhesive stamp himself."

—To be or not to be. Every day it is costing us more and more to live and now it is going to cost us more to die. At the S. Francisco Xavier and S. João Baptista cemeteries the price of a burial plot is to be raised from 100\$ to 250\$ for a period of five years. Renewals will have an abatement of 20 per cent. The prices for hearse, coffin, etc., are also greatly increased. The increase, says the *Press*, is causing general complaint.

—Our readers will deeply regret to hear of the financial embarrassment of the important and widely known house of Messrs. "Karl Valais & Co.", who have suspended payments and have asked their creditors for a moratorium. We hear that the liabilities are estimated at seven thousand contos, which, the firm believes, will be more than covered by the assets if time be given them. We understand that two of our foreign banks have offered assistance, and it is hoped that the firm will pull through safely. On going to press we hear that the creditors have accepted the request and have granted three years.

—In order to find more money for the parasites who occupy themselves with affairs of government, a congressional committee at Buenos Aires charged with a revision of the tariff of valuations, has resolved to increase the valuation on wool destined for export from two to three dollars per 10 kilos—an increase of 50 per cent. The duty will therefore be increased from 8 cents to 12 cents gold per 10 kilos—the tariff rate being 4 per cent. It will greatly injure the wool-producing industry, but the government cares nothing for this. It wants the money.

—The attempt of the Rio de Janeiro Harbour Works Co. to take possession of the southern shore of Cobras island on Monday week has provoked a question of jurisdiction between the departments of marine and industry. The former claims full control of that island as a fortified *praça* under its exclusive jurisdiction, and the company's engineers were therefore ordered off the premises and a detachment of marines was stationed there to prevent further invasion. Of course, the dispute will now have to be settled between the two departments before the work at that point can be initiated. The purpose is to create artificial docks in the middle of the bay, covering the shoals between Cobras and Rat islands, and then to connect the same with the mainland by a bridge—an expensive and wholly unnecessary scheme. With the shore lines needful improvement the city will have all the commercial docks it will require for many generations.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The November receipts of the Pará custom-house aggregated 1,872,817,962 (including 42,251,597\$ deposits), against 2,116,113,804 (including 21,143,845\$ deposits) in the same month of last year. The decrease was 243,295\$42, which is the first for Pará this year. The gold receipts were 165,576\$446.

—The receipts of the general revenue office at Rio de Janeiro, which were quite large last month, are now decreasing, as is shown by the following comparative statement:

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1st week in December, 1898..... | 642,780\$005 |
| " " " October, 1899.....        | 359,755\$365 |
| " " " November.....             | 414,907\$948 |
| " " " December.....             | 358,614\$966 |

—By transferring assets to the government the Banco da Republica is gradually extinguishing its long standing indebtedness to the national treasury. In this way it paid 206,339\$650 last month and 3,800,000\$ in October, the debt being now reduced to 68,900,036\$325. Unfortunately the government has very little to show for the 25,200,113\$45 which has been thus paid since July, 1897.

—The desire of importers to escape the 5% gold duty and other burdens that will be imposed next year is causing an increase in customs receipts, which at the port of Rio de Janeiro in the first week of this month amounted to 1,597,279\$16, against 1,080,467\$29 in the first week of November. They were not so large, however, as they were in the first week for December, 1898, when they amounted to 1,753,209\$500.

—In the municipal district of S. Francisco de Paula, state of Rio de Janeiro, the government is now engaged in collecting the tobacco tax for 1896 with fines and expenses. The tax is 20\$, the fines amount to 20\$ and the expenses to 12\$200, so that each taxpayer has to pay 344\$200. There is much discontent among the taxpayers, who accuse the collector of intentional delay for the purpose of imposing fines, of which he pockets 30%.

—The budget committee of the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro has reported in favor of reducing to 11,202,084\$410 the expenditure of the state for 1900, which had been estimated by the governor at 13,218,654\$410, and to 11,837,766\$240 the governor's estimate of 13,223,436\$386 for revenue. The committee thinks that the export duty on coffee will produce only 6,800,000\$ instead of 8,318,745\$, at which the governor had estimated the revenue from this source.

—The following is a comparative statement of the gold receipts at 11 custom-houses in the months of October and November:

| October              | November       |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Rio de Janeiro.....  | 518,342\$028   |
| Santos.....          | 170,522\$042   |
| Pará.....            | 200,024\$064   |
| Pernambuco.....      | 144,602\$035   |
| Bahia.....           | 81,619\$096    |
| Maranhão.....        | 44,663\$257    |
| Ceará.....           | 21,767\$346    |
| Santa Catharina..... | 19,249\$074    |
| Paraná.....          | 16,430\$076    |
| Aracaju'.....        | 3,493\$055     |
| Victoria.....        | 1,166\$142     |
| Total.....           | 1,223,167\$241 |

| October              | November       |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Rio de Janeiro.....  | 554,436\$452   |
| Santos.....          | 182,996\$040   |
| Pará.....            | 165,576\$450   |
| Pernambuco.....      | 162,547\$550   |
| Bahia.....           | 65,515\$324    |
| Maranhão.....        | 39,006\$006    |
| Ceará.....           | 23,743\$222    |
| Santa Catharina..... | 11,507\$247    |
| Paraná.....          | 15,710\$375    |
| Aracaju'.....        | 3,094\$639     |
| Victoria.....        | 492\$266       |
| Total.....           | 1,224,624\$767 |

—Now that Brazilian funds are falling in London, perhaps the *Jornal do Commercio* will tell us that too is in spite of the *Times* correspondent's telegram.

—For the 11 months ended on the 30th ult. the customs receipts at Pará amounted to 23,270,145\$684 agains 20,015,331\$205 in the corresponding period of last year, the increase being 3,254\$145\$7. Deducting this increase from the amount of the decrease at the four custom-houses of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco, we have the following result:

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Decrease at 4 custom-houses..... | 26,055,982\$247 |
| Increase at Pará.....            | 3,254,814\$97   |

Net decrease of receipts at the five principal custom-houses of Brazil..... 22,801,135\$768

The decrease, which is at the rate of over 13 1/2%, will at the end of the year, if it continues at the same rate, exceed 26,000,000\$.

—The state of Rio de Janeiro has been divided into 22 consumption tax districts and that of Paraná into 14. As a similar division of other states will doubtless be made, we shall soon have in the country several hundred consumption tax districts, which of course means a considerable increase in the army of office-holders. If good personnel is obtained by careful selection and by the payment of large salaries, these office-holders will cost the treasury a good deal of money. If salaries are small, unscrupulous office-holders will probably increase them by means of blackmail. Altogether the consumption taxes, whose collection cannot fail to produce a shrinkage in other sources of revenue, impose a heavy burden on the country without any corresponding benefit.

—Regarding the effort made to minimize the fact that foreign trade is diminishing as shown by the decrease in customs receipts, it is to be said that the gold receipts are not converted into currency in any official report that we have seen, nor are they converted into currency at any time. The gold payments are made in tales expressed in gold milreis and sterling, and at the end of the month these are exchanged for sterling sight drafts on London. They are of course equivalent to an increase in revenue, for they take the place of the larger sum of currency which would be required to buy the same amount of exchange, but in any comparison of customs receipts they must be taken at the common ratio ruling in order to find whether imports are increasing or decreasing. Then, too, it must be remembered that the customs receipts here are pledged to the funding loan creditors, and these receipts in gold really never enter into any currency account.

—The following is a statement of customs receipts for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1899, compared with those for the corresponding period of 1898, at the important ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Bahia and Pernambuco:

|                     | 1898             | 1899             |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rio de Janeiro..... | 66,007,889\$237  | 75,809,393\$062  |
| Santos.....         | 26,056,260\$863  | 34,750,761\$093  |
| Bahia.....          | 13,981,363\$533  | 19,088,870\$169  |
| Pernambuco.....     | 15,271,106\$046  | 17,717,015\$896  |
| Total.....          | 121,310,112\$683 | 147,366,410\$930 |

The decrease was as follows:

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Rio de Janeiro..... | 9,808,010\$825  |
| Santos.....         | 8,694,501\$025  |
| Bahia.....          | 5,107,506\$037  |
| Pernambuco.....     | 2,445,909\$760  |
| Total.....          | 26,055,982\$247 |

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the decrease averaged nearly 18% at the four custom-houses. At Santos it amounted to nearly 22% and at Bahia to nearly 27%.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 12th, 1899.

Far value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000).

gold..... 27 d.

do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.8665 per £

1 stg..... 54 75 cts

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 18827

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold..... 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day..... 6 15 6 d.

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) (gold)..... 38591

Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper)..... 257 rs. gold

Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £

1 stg..... 13 87 cts

value of \$1.00 (\$1.00 per £ 1. str. in

Brazilian currency (paper)..... 75122

value of £1 sterling..... 348594

## EXCHANGE.

Dec. 4.—In spite of the uncertainty of the market, rates improved a little today, quotations closing firm. There was a fair amount of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 9 31/32 |
| " "                | closing 7       |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/32  |
| " "                | closing 7 1/32  |

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

Dec. 5.—Today's market continued firm and rates were well sustained. Transactions reported were of average volume.

Official quotations on London were:

|                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 1/32 |
| " "                | closing 7 1/32 |
| Private bills..... | opening 7 1/32 |
| " "                | closing 7 1/32 |

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

Dec. 6.—There was a slight falling off in today's rates and the market showed less firmness than on the preceding days, closing weak. There was also less business transacted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 7 1/32  |
| " "                | closing 6 15/16 |
| Private bills..... | opening 7       |
| " "                | closing 6 15/16 |

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

Dec. 7.—The market today remained unsettled, showing a downward tendency; there was very little business transacted.

The official quotations on London were:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 6 31/32 |
| " "                | closing 6 15/16 |
| Private bills..... | opening 7       |
| " "                | closing 6 31/32 |

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

Dec. 8.—Church holiday.

Dec. 9.—Today's market remained unaltered, and transactions reported were small.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 6 31/32 |
| " "                | closing 6 15/16 |
| Private bills..... | opening 7       |
| " "                | closing 6 31/32 |

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

Dec. 10.—Church holiday.

Dec. 11.—Today's market remained unaltered, and transactions reported were small.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

|                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bank bills.....    | opening 6 31/32 |
| " "                | closing 6 15/16 |
| Private bills..... | opening 7       |
| " "                | closing 6 31/32 |

Official value of the milreis 257 reis gold.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Capital, uncalled.....                           | 4,444,144\$440 |
| Bills discounted.....                            | 3,593,663 940  |
| Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....             | 1,254,777 690  |
| Bills receivable.....                            | 3,199,165 890  |
| Head office and branches.....                    | 6,180,666 800  |
| Securities for loans, accounts current, etc..... | 7,070,161 340  |
| Sundry accounts.....                             | 2,210,667 870  |
| Cash.....  | 2,340,859 850  |

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1899.

Assets:

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Shares, unrealised capital.....  | 5,000,000 000 |
| Cash in current funds.....       | 6,667,972 431 |
| Branches and agencies.....       | 5,810,195 690 |
| Bills discounted.....            | 5,115,544 595 |
| Bills receivable.....            | 3,866,685 754 |
| Guaranteed accounts current..... | 4,001,161 680 |
| Securities deposited.....        | 4,612,869 800 |
| Securities pledged.....          | 8,047,454 430 |
| Sundry accounts.....             | 1,588,193 878 |

Liabilities:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Capital, accounts current, with and without interest..... | 16,000,000 000 |
| Accounts current with fixed maturity.....                 | 4,857,917 497  |
| Branches and agencies.....                                | 3,650,617 378  |
| Bills payable.....  | 3,040,835 350  |
| Securities pledged and on deposit.....                    | 11,160,568 345 |
| Sundry accounts.....                                      | 7,355,333 045  |

44,399,772 958

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th December, 1899.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited.

E. P. de Souza, Actg. Manager.

Frank Dodd, Accountant.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1899.

Assets:

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Shares, unrealised capital.....  | 5,000,000 000 |
| Cash in current funds.....       | 6,667,972 431 |
| Branches and agencies.....       | 5,810,195 690 |
| Bills discounted.....            | 5,115,544 595 |
| Bills receivable.....            | 3,866,685 754 |
| Guaranteed accounts current..... | 4,001,161 680 |
| Securities deposited.....        | 8,047,454 430 |
| Sundry accounts.....             | 1,588,193 878 |

44,399,772 958

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th December, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil.

G. Henrion, Director.

V. Matot, Accountant.

December 12th, 1899.]

## THE RÍO NEWS.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Capital..... 1,500,000  
Item realized..... 950,000  
Reserve fund..... 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH.

20TH NOVEMBER 1899.

## Assets:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Bills discounted.....                           | 7,615,610 450  |
| Bills receivable.....                           | 5,748,293 450  |
| Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....            | 5,515,051 330  |
| Head office, agencies and branches.....         | 22,885,314 100 |
| Sundry accounts.....                            | 2,778,176 450  |
| Securities for loans, guaranteed by us etc..... | 11,721,114 100 |
| Values deposited.....                           | 16,144,361 930 |
| Cash.....                                       | 12,471,847 390 |
|   | 84,498,338 840 |

## Liabilities:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Declared capital of this branch.....          | 1,500,000 000  |
| Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice..... | 6,662,174 630  |
| do without interest.....                      | 14,118,200 320 |
| Sundry accounts.....                          | 7,775,435 270  |
| Securities pledged and on deposit.....        | 27,545,375 130 |
| Bills payable.....                            | 205,594 000    |
| Head office, agencies and branches.....       | 26,088,559 490 |
|   | 84,498,338 840 |

E. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th December, 1899.  
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,Haviland A. DeLise, Manager.  
C. H. Lloyd, Acting Accountant.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, December 12th, 1899.

## Exports.

**Coffee.**—There was less activity in the coffee market last week, the reported sales being 49,000 bags, against 77,000 in the preceding week. The receipts fell off to 38,537 bags, and the shipments were 76,217 bags. Prices here are unchanged, but in Santos there was a slight decline.

The foreign markets also showed much less activity than in the preceding week, the sales reported being 161,000 bags at New York, 103,000 at Havre, 75,000 at Hamburg and 99,000 at London—a total of 428,000 bags, against 150,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and 129,000 bags in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type

No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average  
at Santos, with daily reported sales  
at the former market.

| Rio N. 7         | Reported<br>per arroba | Santos, Good<br>sales | Average<br>per 100 kilos |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Dec. 4... 14,300 | 14,340                 | 10,000 bags.          | 9,800                    |
| 5... 14 400      | 14 600                 | 10,000 "              | 9,000                    |
| 6... 14 200      | 14 400                 | 18,000 "              | 8,300                    |
| 7... 14 200      | 14 400                 | 7,000 "               | 8,800                    |
| 8... 14 200      | 14 400                 | 4,000 "               | 8,800                    |

The shipments since our last report have been:

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| 58,543 bags for the United States |
| 17,443 " " Europe                 |
| — " " Cape of Good Hope           |
| 130 " " River Plate, etc.         |
| 100 " " Coastwise                 |
| 76,217 bags.                      |

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

| United States:                               | bags   |
|--|--------|
| Dec. 5 " Baltimore Amer. Inv. White Wings... | 11,490 |
| 10 " do Br. steam bk. Severn...              | 21,000 |

## Europe:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Dec. 6 " Hamburg Amer. Inv. S. Nicolas... | 5,087 |
| 6 " Algiers Fr. Inv. Cordillera...        | 615   |
| 6 " Gran " do...                          | 125   |
| 9 " Genoa It. str. Minas...               | 1,066 |

## Elsewhere:

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Dec. 2 " River Plate Fr. str. Portugal... | 715 |
| 3 " Punta Arenas Fr. str. Orotava...      | 30  |
| 3 " Talcahuano " do...                    | 100 |

The receipts for the past week were 41,069 bags against 35,523 bags for the previous week and 8,452 bags for the week before.

Broker's quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

| Dec. 9          | Dec. 2 |
|-----------------|--------|
| No. 6... 15,500 | 15,000 |
| 7... 14,400     | 14,400 |
| 8... 14,000     | 13,900 |
| 9... 13,600     | 13,400 |

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 36,074 bags, against 35,728 bags a week ago. The Santos market is reported at 66,640 bags.

## Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

| Receipts..... | Ships.....   |
|---------------|--------------|
| Dec. 3 5,591  | Dec. 3 5,591 |
| 4 5,484       | 4 5,484      |
| 5 5,379       | 5 5,379      |
| 6 5,385       | 6 5,385      |
| 7 5,375       | 7 5,375      |
| 8 5,375       | 8 5,375      |
| 9 5,375       | 9 5,375      |
| 10 5,375      | 10 5,375     |
| 11 5,375      | 11 5,375     |
| 12 5,375      | 12 5,375     |
| 13 5,375      | 13 5,375     |
| 14 5,375      | 14 5,375     |
| 15 5,375      | 15 5,375     |
| 16 5,375      | 16 5,375     |
| 17 5,375      | 17 5,375     |
| 18 5,375      | 18 5,375     |
| 19 5,375      | 19 5,375     |
| 20 5,375      | 20 5,375     |
| 21 5,375      | 21 5,375     |
| 22 5,375      | 22 5,375     |
| 23 5,375      | 23 5,375     |
| 24 5,375      | 24 5,375     |
| 25 5,375      | 25 5,375     |
| 26 5,375      | 26 5,375     |
| 27 5,375      | 27 5,375     |
| 28 5,375      | 28 5,375     |
| 29 5,375      | 29 5,375     |
| 30 5,375      | 30 5,375     |
| 31 5,375      | 31 5,375     |
| 32 5,375      | 32 5,375     |
| 33 5,375      | 33 5,375     |
| 34 5,375      | 34 5,375     |
| 35 5,375      | 35 5,375     |
| 36 5,375      | 36 5,375     |
| 37 5,375      | 37 5,375     |
| 38 5,375      | 38 5,375     |
| 39 5,375      | 39 5,375     |
| 40 5,375      | 40 5,375     |
| 41 5,375      | 41 5,375     |
| 42 5,375      | 42 5,375     |
| 43 5,375      | 43 5,375     |
| 44 5,375      | 44 5,375     |
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| 46 5,375      | 46 5,375     |
| 47 5,375      | 47 5,375     |
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| 60 5,375      | 60 5,375     |
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| 62 5,375      | 62 5,375     |
| 63 5,375      | 63 5,375     |
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| 66 5,375      | 66 5,375     |
| 67 5,375      | 67 5,375     |
| 68 5,375      | 68 5,375     |
| 69 5,375      | 69 5,375     |
| 70 5,375      | 70 5,375     |
| 71 5,375      | 71 5,375     |
| 72 5,375      | 72 5,375     |
| 73 5,375      | 73 5,375     |
| 74 5,375      | 74 5,375     |
| 75 5,375      | 75 5,375     |
| 76 5,375      | 76 5,375     |
| 77 5,375      | 77 5,375     |
| 78 5,375      | 78 5,375     |
| 79 5,375      | 79 5,375     |
| 80 5,375      | 80 5,375     |
| 81 5,375      | 81 5,375     |
| 82 5,375      | 82 5,375     |
| 83 5,375      | 83 5,375     |
| 84 5,375      | 84 5,375     |
| 85 5,375      | 85 5,375     |
| 86 5,375      | 86 5,375     |
| 87 5,375      | 87 5,375     |
| 88 5,375      | 88 5,375     |
| 89 5,375      | 89 5,375     |
| 90 5,375      | 90 5,375     |
| 91 5,375      | 91 5,375     |
| 92 5,375      | 92 5,375     |
| 93 5,375      | 93 5,375     |
| 94 5,375      | 94 5,375     |
| 95 5,375      | 95 5,375     |
| 96 5,375      | 96 5,375     |
| 97 5,375      | 97 5,375     |
| 98 5,375      | 98 5,375     |
| 99 5,375      | 99 5,375     |
| 100 5,375     | 100 5,375    |
| 101 5,375     | 101 5,375    |
| 102 5,375     | 102 5,375    |
| 103 5,375     | 103 5,375    |
| 104 5,375     | 104 5,375    |
| 105 5,375     | 105 5,375    |
| 106 5,375     | 106 5,375    |
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| 112 5,375     | 112 5,375    |
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| 114 5,375     | 114 5,375    |
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| 116 5,375     | 116 5,375    |
| 117 5,375     | 117 5,375    |
| 118 5,375     | 118 5,375    |
| 119 5,375     | 119 5,375    |
| 120 5,375     | 120 5,375    |
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| 168 5,375     | 168 5,375    |
| 169 5,375     | 169 5,375    |
| 170 5,375     | 170 5,375    |
| 171 5,375     | 171 5,375    |
| 172 5,375     | 172 5,375    |
| 173 5,375     | 173 5,375    |
| 174 5,375     | 174 5,375    |
| 175 5,375     | 175 5,375    |
| 176 5,375     | 176 5,375    |
| 177 5,375     | 177 5,375    |
| 178 5,375     | 178 5,375    |
| 179 5,375     | 179 5,375    |
| 180 5,375     | 180 5,375    |
| 181 5,375     | 181 5,375    |
| 182 5,375     | 182 5,375    |
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| 188 5,375     | 188 5,375    |
| 189 5,375     | 189 5,375    |
| 190 5,375     | 190 5,375    |
| 191 5,375     | 191 5,375    |
| 192 5,375     | 192 5,375    |
| 193 5,375     | 193 5,375    |
| 194 5,375     | 194 5,375    |
| 195 5,375     | 195 5,375    |
| 196 5,375     | 196 5,375    |
| 197 5,375     | 197 5,375    |
| 198 5,375     | 198 5,375    |
| 199 5,375     | 199 5,375    |
| 200 5,375     | 200 5,375    |
| 201 5,375     | 201 5,375    |
| 202 5,375     | 202 5,375    |
| 203 5,375     | 203 5,375    |
| 204 5,375     | 204 5,375    |
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| 209 5,375     | 209 5,375    |
| 210 5,375     | 210 5,375    |
| 211 5,375     | 211 5,375    |

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- December 11th.

| Emission         | Circulation     | Public Funds                           | Nominal Value      | Last Quotation   |
|------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------|------------------|
| 506,595,304      | 378,763,700\$   | Stock 5% currency (apólices)           | 1,000\$ 800, 200\$ | 888,000          |
| 60,000,000       | 104,884,000     | Bonds of 1868                          | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 115,000          | 119,630         | do 1871, 6 1/2%                        | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 20,000,000       | 11,581,500      | Bonds, 4 1/2%                          | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 51,888,000       | 2,035,500       | Gold Loan, 1868, 6 1/2%                | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 109,694,000      | 18,350,000      | Do 1879, 4 1/2%                        | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 17,500,000       | Frs. 37,500,000 | Do 1880, 4 1/2%                        | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 13,193,000       | 13,193,000      | State of Espírito Santo                | 1,000\$            | —                |
| Frts. 65,000,000 | Frs. 45,524,000 | idem 6 1/2%                            | 1,000\$            | —                |
| 600,000          | 600,000         | or Minas Geraes 5 1/2%                 | 200                | 887,000— 890,000 |
| 10,000,000       | 10,000,000      | idem 5 1/2%                            | 200                | 1,018,000—       |
| 25,000,000       | 22,855,400      | of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%              | 200                | — 2,120,000      |
| 2,500,000        | 520,000         | of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%                  | 200                | — 1,800,000      |
| 520,000          | 400,000         | Municipal Bond, City of Rio de Janeiro | 1,000\$            | — 1,835,000      |
| 400,000          |                 | do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%             | 100                | 350,000—         |
|                  |                 | do do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2%            | 200                | 164,000— 164,500 |
|                  |                 | do do do Alem Parahyba, 7 1/2%         | 200                | 170,000—         |

| Capital      | Shares  | Emitted   | Par   | Banks                         | Paid  | Reserve Fund | Last Dividend       | Last Quotation   |
|--------------|---------|-----------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 20,000,000\$ | 100,000 | 94,000    | 200\$ | Comercial do Rio de Janeiro   | 200\$ | 4,000,000\$  | 8,000, July 1899    | 221,000— 222,000 |
| 16,000,000   | 80,000  | 60,000    | 200   | Comercio do Brasil and series | 200   | 3,70,000     | 8,000, ditto 1899   | 219,000— 222,000 |
| 24,000,000   | 120,000 | 77,455,71 | 200   | Construtor do Brasil          | 80    | 1,645,000    | 8,000, ditto 1899   | 88,000—          |
| 16,000,000   | 50,000  | 40,000    | 200   | Credito Movel                 | 200   | 1,742,000    | 4,000, Aug. 1892    | 17,000— 15,000   |
| 8,000,000    | 25,000  | all       | 200   | Credito Real do Brasil        | 200   | 865,079      | 25,000, Jan. 1892   | 1,000—           |
| 750,000      | 15,000  | all       | 200   | Depósito e Desconto           | 200   | 63,000       | 12 1/2%, July 1899  | — 84,000         |
| 8,000,000    | 4,000   | 2,000     | 200   | Deposito Publicos             | 50    | 68,660       | 3,000, ditto 1899   | 35,000—          |
| 10,000,000   | 20,000  | all       | 200   | Hipotecario do Brasil         | 100   | 280,317      | 3,000, ditto 1899   | 44,000—          |
| 5,000,000    | 25,000  | all       | 200   | Lavoro e Commercio            | 200   | 1,019,797    | 6,000, ditto 1899   | 138,000— 130,000 |
| 10,000,000   | 12,000  | all       | 200   | Nacional Brasileiro           | 200   | 2,000        | 6,000, ditto 1899   | 190,000— 191,000 |
| 10,000,000   | 12,000  | all       | 200   | Republica do Brasil           | 200   | 16,780,231   | 6,000, ditto 1899   | 103,000—         |
| 10,000,000   | 516,46  | 100,000   | 200   | Rio de Janeiro                | 200   | 368,700      | 12,000, ditto 1899  | 20,000—          |
| 20,000,000   | —       | —         | 200   | do and series                 | 40    | 8,204,082    | 9,000, ditto 1899   | 130,000—         |
| 20,000,000   | 100,000 | —         | 200   | Rural e Hypotecario           | 200   | —            | 11 1/2%, ditto 1898 | —                |
| 20,000,000   | 100,000 | —         | 200   | do and series                 | 100   | 2,185,326    | 12 1/2%, ditto 1899 | 150,000—         |
| 10,000,000   | 50,000  | all       | 200   | Comercial da Indústria        | 100   | 6,000,000    | 12 1/2%, ditto 1899 | 150,000—         |
| 7,000,000    | 35,000  | —         | 200   | Credito Real de Minas Geraes  | 200   | 283,800      | 8 1/2%, ditto 1899  | 150,000—         |
| 7,000,000    | 37,500  | 14,097    | 200   | Credito Real de P. Paulo      | 140   | 1,116,384    | 8 1/2%, ditto 1899  | 120,000—         |
| 7,000,000    | —       | 10,902    | 200   | do 2nd series                 | 60    | —            | 12 1/2%, ditto 1899 | 120,000—         |
| 10,000,000   | 12,000  | all       | 200   | do 2nd series                 | 200   | —            | 12 1/2%, ditto 1899 | 120,000—         |
| 25,000,000   | 125,000 | all       | 200   | Lavradores S. Paulo           | 80    | 400,000      | 13 1/2%, ditto 1895 | 145,000—         |
| 5,000,000    | 25,000  | all       | 200   | Mercantil de Santos           | 200   | 800,000      | 8,000, ditto 1895   | 138,000— 145,000 |
| 10,000,000   | 50,000  | 25,000    | 200   | S. Paulo                      | 200   | 695,000      | 6 1/2%, Jan. 1895   | —                |
| 16,844,610   | —       | —         | 200   | União de S. Paulo             | 200   | 400,000      | 6 1/2%, July 1899   | —                |

| Capital       | Shares  | Emitted | Par   | Railways                 | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend   | Last Quotation |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 110,000,000\$ | 550,000 | all     | 200\$ | Leopoldina               | 200\$ | 36,674       | 25,000, Oct. 99 | 6,000—         |
| 5,000,000     | 500,000 | 100     | 200   | Levada de S. Jerônimo    | 100   | —            | 25,000— 28,000  | —              |
| 12,000,000    | 60,000  | all     | 200   | Micantá e Campos         | 200   | 65,000       | —               | —              |
| 20,000,000    | 100,000 | —       | 200   | Alumazinho               | 100   | —            | —               | —              |
| 62,000,000    | 310,000 | 335,25  | 200   | Oeste de Minas           | 100   | 2,901,489    | int. Sept. 93   | 13,000—        |
| 10,000,000    | —       | 266,475 | 200   | do do                    | 75    | —            | 3 250— 4,000    | —              |
| 10,000,000    | 100,000 | all     | 100   | Quilombo                 | 100   | —            | int. Jan. 92    | —              |
| 20,000,000    | 350,000 | all     | 200   | União Sorocabana-Mariana | 200   | 1,463,242    | 6 1/2%, June 92 | 25,000— 32,000 |
| 1,600,000     | 8,000   | 5,400   | 200   | União Valenciana         | 40    | 45,710       | 6,000, Feb. 86  | 10,000—        |
| 42,000,000    | 100,000 | all     | 200   | Apucarana                | 200   | 583,378      | int. Jan. 92    | 2,250—         |
| 12,000,000    | 60,500  | —       | 200   | Tocantins e Araguaia     | 50    | —            | 4 250—          | —              |

| Capital     | Shares  | Emitted | Par   | Tramways                  | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend     | Last Quotation   |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------|---------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2,500,000\$ | 25,000  | all     | 100\$ | Carreca                   | 100\$ | 165,687      | —                 | 80,000—          |
| 6,000,000   | 30,000  | 200     | 200   | Carreiro Urbanos          | 200   | 6,971        | 1 1/2%, July 91   | 155,000—         |
| 700,000     | 7,000   | all     | 200   | Corcovado (and Hotel)     | 200   | 559,174      | 3 1/2%, Oct. 99   | 155,000—         |
| 14,000,000  | 70,000  | 50,200  | 200   | Jardim Botanico           | 200   | 105,898      | 5,000, Oct. 99    | 150,000—         |
| 22,000,000  | 60,000  | 15,000  | 200   | S. Christovão             | 200   | 374,493      | 5,000, July 91    | 100,000—         |
| 3,000,000   | 15,000  | all     | 200   | S. Izabel                 | 200   | —            | 4 1/2%, Aug. 99   | —                |
| 200,000     | 8,000   | 8,000   | 200   | Pernambuco                | 200   | 82,336       | —                 | —                |
| 1,000,000   | 5,000   | all     | 200\$ | Brasileiro Minas          | 200   | 54,237       | 4 1/2%, July 98   | 162,000—         |
| 20,000,000  | 140,000 | all     | 200\$ | Carreiro do Rio           | 200   | 16,237       | 10 1/2%, July 99  | 180,000— 185,000 |
| 5,000,000   | 25,000  | all     | 200   | Manufactura Fluminense    | 200   | 128,343      | 10 1/2%, ditto 99 | 170,000—         |
| 4,000,000   | 20,000  | all     | 200   | Petrobras                 | 200   | 57,874       | 5 1/2%, Mar. 96   | 70,000—          |
| 6,000,000   | 30,000  | all     | 200   | Programa Administrativo   | 200   | 639,829      | — July 99         | 191,000— 200,000 |
| 1,200,000   | 6,000   | all     | 200   | S. Felix                  | 200   | 17,039       | 4 1/2%, Oct. 99   | — 40,000         |
| 800,000     | 3,000   | all     | 200   | Santa Luzia               | 100   | 36,313       | — Aug. 99         | —                |
| 200,000     | 3,000   | all     | 200   | S. João do Rio            | 200   | 20,000       | 2 1/2%, July 99   | 150,000—         |
| 2,400,000   | 1,200   | all     | 200   | S. Francisco de Alcantara | 200   | 58,036       | 2 1/2%, July 99   | 170,000—         |
| 2,000,000   | 12,000  | all     | 200   | União Fábril              | 200   | 1,227,282    | 19 1/2%, Aug. 98  | 19,000—          |

| Capital     | Shares | Emitted | Par   | Insurance       | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend     | Last Quotation |
|-------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 4,000,000\$ | 15,000 | all     | 200\$ | Allianca        | 200\$ | 45,678       | 1,000, July 97    | 5,000—         |
| 2,000,000   | 3,000  | all     | 200\$ | Agro Fluminense | 200   | 300,000      | 22,000, ditto 99  | 370,000—       |
| 3,000,000   | 10,000 | 7,725   | 200   | Bompani         | 30    | 15,584       | 1,500, Jan. 99    | 10,000—        |
| 1,000,000   | 2,000  | 1,000   | 200   | Confianca       | 200   | 200,000      | 3,000, July 99    | 150,000—       |
| 2,000,000   | 2,500  | all     | 200   | Fidelidade      | 200   | 54,264       | 3,000, ditto 99   | 195,000—       |
| 2,000,000   | 2,000  | 1,000   | 200   | Garantia        | 200   | 265,695      | 10 1/2%, July 99  | 158,000—       |
| 2,000,000   | 2,000  | 1,000   | 200   | Indemnizadora   | 200   | 25,504       | 10 1/2%, ditto 99 | 166,000—       |
| 1,000,000   | 12,500 | all     | 200   | Previdente      | 170   | 169,973      | 40 1/2%, July 98  | —              |
| 2,000,000   | 10,000 | all     | 200   | Prosperidade    | 200   | 200,000      | 40 1/2%, ditto 98 | —              |

| Capital    | Shares  | Emitted | Par   | Miscellaneous                    | Paid  | Reserve fund | Last Dividend     | Last Quotation |
|------------|---------|---------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1,000,000  | 25,000  | all     | 200\$ | Cantareira e Viação Fluminense   | 200\$ | —            | 4,000, July 91    | —              |
| 200,000    | 10,000  | all     | 200   | Carlos Tattersall Moreira        | 50    | 44,378       | 1,500, Jan. 99    | 15,000— 19,000 |
| 200,000    | 6,000   | 5,821   | 200   | Carriagem Fluminense             | 50    | 53,600       | 6,000, Mar. 99    | 13,000—        |
| 5,000,000  | 43,000  | 42,000  | 200   | Cruz das Armas                   | 200   | —            | 306,000, Sept. 91 | —              |
| 20,000,000 | 225,000 | 215,000 | 200   | Melhoramento do Brasil           | 100   | 6,505,142    | 8,000, Jan. 92    | 15,500—        |
| 10,000,000 | 100     | 100     | 200   | Obra Pública do Brasil           | 200   | 2,266,745    | 8,000, Sept. 91   | 1,000—         |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Paraná                           | 200   | 51,367       | 10,000, Feb. 92   | 120,000—       |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Lotteria Nacionais do Brasil     | 50    | 1,547,629    | 10,000, July 99   | 89,000— 93,500 |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Matte Laranjeira (Paraguai tea)  | 100   | 300,000      | 13,000, July 99   | —              |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills) | 100   | 39,267       | 7,000, Feb. 92    | 20,000—        |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Saneamento da Cidade (Santos)    | 100   | 374,143      | 7,000, July 99    | 110,000—       |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Transportes e Café e Mercadorias | 100   | 400,000      | 5,000, July 99    | 50,000—        |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | Typographia do Brasil            | 200   | 70,674       | 5,000, Mar. 99    | — 4,000        |
| 20,000,000 | 200     | 100     | 200   | União (water for ships)          | 200   | 29,987       | —                 | —              |

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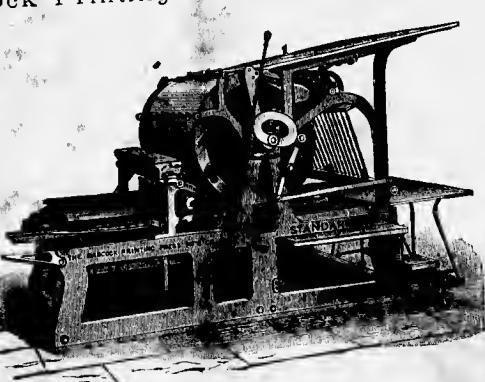
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